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...'s Plans with Reference ...r Changes in the Cabinet ...for General Griffin Now in ...of the Fifth Military District ...Instance of Johnsonian ...presentation, etc., etc.

...patch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 10.

...stated to one of his friends ...that he had telegraphed to General ...to come and take possession ...of War, and that Reverdy ...shortly be Secretary of State. ...asked what he was going to do ...he replied that Black would be ...for use in case Stanbery ...his duties properly.

...received the following, issued by General Griffin ...time General Sheridan was re... ...significant in view of ...he now has command of the ...

...DISTRICT OF TEXAS, GALVESTON, August 29, 1867.

[illegible]

...WATONNA, MINN.

[illegible]

[illegible] He also adds for some friends to write the circumstances and cause of his sudden death.

FROM EUROPE.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

North Germany.

SPEECH OF KING WILLIAM AT THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, September 10.

The Second Parliament of the Confederation of the North German States met to-day, and was formally opened by King William. In his speech, the King commenced by addressing a welcome to the Representatives, as members of the First German Parliament which had met under the new Constitution. Alluding to the position of the South German States, he said their national relations with the rest of Germany had been fixed by treaties of the Zollverein, which they had signed. He assured the members that the financial condition of the Confederation was excellent; its revenues, so far, have been quite sufficient to meet all expenditures. He promised that bills would be introduced providing for a complete and equal settlement of the terms and conditions of military service, making all necessary regulations to passports, prescribing a system of weights and measures for the country, regulating postal matters with foreign nations, and looking to the establishment of Consulates at all foreign ports, and the protection of the commercial marine of the Confederation everywhere on the high seas. The King concluded his speech with the following peaceful aspirations:

"GENTLEMEN: Progress is to be the great principle underlying all your discussions. Your work will be a work of peace, and by God's blessing the Fatherland will in peace enjoy the fruits of your labor."

The Eastern Question.

A RUSSIAN NOTE DEMANDING THE CESSION OF CANDIA TO GREECE.

NEW YORK, September 10.

The *Tribune's* special from Constantinople, of the 9th, says the Russian Ambassador in this city, General Ignatieff, has presented to the Porte another note of his Government, which demands the cession of Crete to Greece and the full equality of Christians and Mahommedans in all the Provinces of Turkey. The demand is declared to be the ultimatum of Russia, and an answer is asked within ten days. In diplomatic circles war is regarded as almost inevitable.

Great Britain.

THE DONCASTER RACES.

LONDON, September 10—Evening.

The races at Doncaster were inaugurated with much spirit to-day, attracting a very large attendance. The Filley Stakes, for two years old, value £380, were won by Athena. The Glasgow Stakes were carried off by Donaldain. The great Yorkshire handicap was won by Seville, a three-year old. Value of stakes, £855. In the Champagne Stakes, value £1,550, Blue Stone was first and Virtue second, but the former was ruled out for overweight, and the stakes were awarded to Virtue. The Fitz William Stakes, valued at £145, were won by Fripoiler. Betting on the St. Leger is very heavy, and a slashing race is anticipated.

Russia.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA TO VISIT THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 10.

The Shah of Persia has accepted an invitation from the Emperor Alexander to visit Russia.

Italy.

A DENIAL RELATIVE TO GARIBALDI'S RECENT VISIT TO FLORENCE.

FLORENCE, September 10.

The statement that Garibaldi visited and dined with the Prussian Ambassador, while in this city, is contradicted.

POLITICAL.

Wisconsin Democratic State Convention—Arrival of Delegates.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., September 10.

Quite a number of delegates to the Democratic State Convention have arrived, largely the same blatant blowers who have met here for years and predicted that they would win the next time, sure. It is reported that the infamous Brick Pomeroy will be here with numerous proxies from the Northwest, and the Convention is likely to be, in great part, composed of that stripe of men. They are considerably set up by the California election, and some by liquids which the unterrified delight to imbibe.

There has not been consultation enough yet to form any idea of what is likely to be done. Colonel Bonck, ex-Mayor Tallmadge, of Milwaukee, and Colonel Guffy, with some political fossils, are talked of for Governor. Some claim that resolutions will be passed in favor of the repeal of the old Sunday laws.

Republican Mass Meeting at Van Wert, Ohio—A Good Report Promised from Van Wert County.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

VAN WERT, Ohio, September 10.

The Republican mass meeting here to-day was a decided success. The attendance was not as large as first anticipated, on account of the great soldiers' picnic held here on Tuesday last, which was very largely attended, at least five thousand being present. The meeting to-day, following so closely the soldiers' picnic, was necessarily affected by it in the matter of attendance. Though not overwhelming in numbers the meeting comprised the solid men of the county.

Speeches were made by Delano and others, which were warmly received. Van Wert County will give as large if not a larger majority for the Union State ticket than last fall.

Speaking is now going on at the hall.

The Campaign in Ohio—Speech of Senator Wade at Cleveland—His Views of the Political Situation.

CLEVELAND, O., September 10.—Senator Wade spoke here to-day, according to appointment. A large meeting listened to him. He began by saying that, in his judgment, no more important crisis in the history of our Government had ever existed than the present. Though the conflict of arms had ceased, there must be no relaxation. The powers which opposed the Government during the war still exist; their purposes are unchanged and determination unaltered. He said, when the special session of Congress closed, many believed that at last the President of the United States would abandon the course which he had so long pursued, accept the policy of Congress, which was approved by a large majority of the people, and execute the laws passed by that body. I was not of that number, for I had no confidence that he would administer the laws with fidelity when freed from the restraints which were necessarily imposed upon him during the session of Congress. Surely enough, he has fallen back on to the same devious course, and at last we have it from his special organ that he is on the war path. By his proclamations you know that he still asserts his determination to pursue a policy in opposition to that of Congress, and we have hints from all sides that he will carry out that policy, peaceably if he can, if not, by force. Doubtless many of you think the undertaking is so rash that no man in his senses would attempt it, and so when Sumter was fired upon, some thought that actual war was not intended.

The speaker assured the people that as great peril exists to-day as when armed rebels struck at the life of the Republic, and earnestly appealed to those who saved the nation by their valor then, to rally to its salvation now. No one could say he had been an alarmist during the war. He and never doubted our ultimate success; but the machinations of the present enemies of the Republic [illegible] as did the clamors of war, and are so much the more dangerous for that reason.

He referred to the fact that the rebel leaders showed no signs of repentance, but are ready to try again when opportunity offers. He spoke of the Congressional Committee which was investigating the temper and disposition of the South, and concluded that the rebellion is as rife as at any time during the war.

He said, in reference to that state of feeling: "The danger lies in the fact that standing back of those who got up and carried on the rebellion was a large party organized at the North whose sympathies were with them, and who gave them all the aid and comfort in their power. I will even say, were it not for the sympathy of the Democratic party there would never have been a rebellion. I know this better than you who were at home, for day after day I was in close counsel with Jeff. Davis, Toombs, Benjamin, Hunter, Crittenden, and others of minor note, in that room where there were none to take notes for publication. All talked familiarly together, and the plans and purposes of the South were openly avowed. We told them that they would bring on a war, but they said, 'No, you cannot coerce a State,' insisting upon the right of States to secede. 'If war comes,' said Davis, 'the blow will fall upon you and not upon us. The North and not the South will be devastated. If it comes to that, the city of New York has agreed to go with us.' I have no doubt they had an understanding to that effect with Wood and Barlow, to hurl, if possible, the great metropolis into the whirlpool of secession. Davis also said Pennsylvania and Indiana would go with them, and to support his statement held up defiantly the resolutions adopted on the 8th of January, 1861, by the Democratic Conventions in those States, sending greetings to leaders of secession, and pledging two hundred thousand men to assist them. One of the resolutions declared that if any attempt was made to coerce the South, the armies of the Government must march over the dead bodies of the Democracy. Those he flaunted in my face, and told me that even my own State would join with them. I recollect the [illegible]

[illegible] been no war. I charge upon this great organized party the responsibility of 300,000 of the flower of our youth lying in their graves, by the Democratic party. He meant those who kept up the party during the war and through it opposed the Government; those who in Ohio put up a convicted traitor for Governor, and exerted themselves to elect him. Where was Judge Thurman, when Mr. Vallandigham was a candidate for Governor. He was acting in concert with the great banished, who was working out his sentence in a foreign land. Mr. Thurman could not plead ignorance in this matter. It was known to all that Vallandigham had been tried by a military tribunal under the guidance of one of the most upright men in the service, who, if all reports are true, had been allowed his own way, would have disposed of the case in a manner which would have prevented Mr. Vallandigham from making treasonable speeches over the country now.

Mr. Thurman was a gentleman in social relations, but as fit to be trusted with Government affairs as Judas Iscariot with religion. The Democracy would gladly let bygones be bygones, but it can't be done. Here the speaker sketched the history of the rebellion and events leading to it. He then said: "Where were your Democrats when the war broke out? Its thunders awoke the Republican party and some patriotic Democrats, but the remainder thought it unconstitutional to coerce a State and think so yet. They folded their arms and were willing to permit an invasion of the North and the ultimate destruction of the Government by the rebels. They denounced every measure enacted for the safety of the country as unconstitutional. They did all [illegible] the very sinew by which the army was equipped, clothed, paid and fed, by pronouncing it rags unconstitutionally set afloat in the country. When asked to bring forth themselves a constitutional measure for the suppression of the rebellion, they were dumb, yes, more dumb than Balaam's ass. They could not and did not do anything but cavil about the measures enacted by the Union party."

It was inconsistent for Democrats to complain about the extent of the war. They had extended sympathy to the rebels by their effort to depreciate the currency and discourage enlistments, by sending men to Canada. They swore the debt never would be paid; now they are afraid it will be paid.

On the question of suffrage he said it was of no practical importance, but the principle was of significance. Who is mean enough to deprive a colored man of suffrage when he bears his share of everything, that ain't a Democrat?

He closed by appealing to those from the country to organize their townships so that every available man could be brought to the polls. Whatever is most valuable among men is obtained by the hardest labor, and retained by the greatest vigilance. It would require considerable work to meet the scheming plans of the Democracy. There are clouds and difficulties before us now, but with a firm determination to overcome these impediments, the way will soon be clear.

Minnesota Politics.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, September 10.

A majority of the delegates to the State Convention to-morrow have arrived. There will be a full attendance, and indications now are that all the old officers will be renominated, except the Attorney General.

California Elections—Latest Returns.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 10.—Complete returns from thirteen counties and partial from twenty-eight counties make Haight's majority nearly 9,000.

Nine counties to hear from give a small vote, and will probably increase the majority for Haight. The total vote polled in the thirteen counties mentioned is 46,569. Haight's majority, 3,035. The same counties in the last general election gave a total vote of 39,647—Union majority, 3,479. Increase of vote in these counties last year, 14,026, notwithstanding this has been the most exciting election for many years. Registration shows no decrease in the number entitled to vote.

The vote for Fay, Independent Republican candidate for Governor, is about 1,200 as far as known.

Maine Election Returns.

BELFAST, Me., September 10.—Four Democratic Representatives were elected from Waldo County over last year. The Republican majority was reduced 1,300.

NEW YORK, September 10.—A special to the *World* from Maine expresses the belief that Chamberlain's majority will not exceed 5,000 to 8,000; that the Senate stands seven Democrats to twenty-four Republicans, and that the Democrats count on a majority in the House.

Pennsylvania Congressional Nomination.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., September 10.—Ex-Chief Justice Woodward has been nominated by the Democrats to the vacancy in the Twelfth Congressional District, occasioned by the death of Mr. Dennison.

The Late Election in Montana.

VIRGINIA, Montana, September 10.—Kavanaugh, Democrat, is elected to Congress by about fifteen hundred majority. The Legislature is almost unanimously Democratic.

MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

Opening Day—Large Attendance—Character of the Stock on Exhibition—Prospects, etc., etc.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, September 10.

The Nineteenth Annual Fair of the Michigan State Agricultural Association opened to-day on the Park of the Detroit Trotting Association near this city. The buildings are enclosed by the race track, which is the finest trotting track in the West, and the fastest except at Kalamazoo. This will be an advantage in the show of fast horses. Convenient and commodious buildings have been erected expressly for the Fair. Of course, this being the opening day, everything is in more or less confusion, and the attendance is not large. Nevertheless eight or ten thousand persons have passed the gates already.

This Fair promises to be the most successful ever held in this State, as well in the excellence and variety of the articles exhibited as in the number of visitors in attendance. This afternoon and evening the boats and trains from all directions have come swarming into the city literally jammed with passengers, while droves of fat and blooded stock of all kinds have been passing through the city all day. Aside from the contributions to this Fair from Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, the two Canadas have contributed liberally.

The show of neat cattle, swine and sheep is particularly fine this year. Michigan has already become a somewhat noted wool-growing State, and it would do the breast of a shepherd good to see the fine collections of pure blooded South Downs, Cotswolds, Merinoes and other choice breeds of sheep on exhibition here, while it would equally rejoice a herdsman to examine the splendid specimens of choice blooded cattle, selected from herds to which the dreaded rinderpest of Europe is a total stranger.

The show of horses is not yet so fine, nearly all of the best animals of this kind being as yet secluded. The show of horses and the trotting for premiums takes place to-morrow, and will bring out a fine array of different breeds.

The Mechanical Department is unusually interesting. In their department the Canadas have competed considerably. The show of new inventions, particularly, is remarkable, and the mechanical exhibition proves a rapid and wonderful growth of manufactures in the Northwest. Here is almost every article which is largely used from Western manufactories, especially in iron, steel, wood, and wool. Here is Western furniture that will compare in richness of material, elegance of design, artistic finish of carving, etc., with [illegible] the East, [illegible] cloths of all kinds, locomotives, engines and all sorts of tools and implements in iron, wood and steel, for which only a year or two ago the West depended upon the East. In this department some specimens of manufactured stone—a patent concrete in the shape of blocks of imitation granite, marble, freestone and sandstone, cast in moulds in beautiful capitals, pillars, caps, sills, etc.—attracted much attention.

The show of agricultural implements was very large and fine. Indeed in this department the West already surpasses the East.

In the fine arts there is a visible, a notable advance. Here are a number of paintings, which are worthy of mention anywhere among the most notable—"The Last of their Race," an Indian group on the shore of the Pacific, by Stanley; "The Frontier Home," by Smith, and "Father Come Home," by Gardner.

The show of fruit proves conclusively that Michigan is fairly entitled to be called the *fruit State* of the West.

To-morrow the grand trial of trotting and pacing horses is to be the leading feature of the programme. Three purses are offered, as follows: For the best green horse that has never trotted for money, one hundred dollars; second best, twenty-five dollars; mile heats, best two in three.

For the best pacing horse, the same premium; mile heats, best three in five. Three entries.

For the best stallion, $500; second best, $50; mile heats, best three in five. Four entries.

The grand stand, judge's stand, &c., belonging to the track are very commodious. The former will seat three thousand people. The former will seat three thousand people. Stalls have been provided for 218 stalls or double teams. The cattle sheds, sheep and swine pens, &c., are on a similar scale, and are already well filled. The number of entries in each department largely exceeds those of any previous year.

The banks will close to-morrow. Weather fine and cool.

FROM MADISON.

Preparations for the Wisconsin State Fair—[illegible]—Court Matters—The Weather.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

[illegible]

issued daily by Wooster & Co., gratuitously, from the *State Journal* office during the fair, for the benefit of advertisers.

Colonel E. Coleman has resigned the position of State Superintendent of Public Property, and was the recipient to-day of a splendid silver tea set from his employes. Major A. A. Meredith, Assistant Superintendent, is to succeed him, and Lieutenant H. H. Himebaugh is to be Assistant Superintendent.

The Supreme Court met to-day and announced several decisions. Judge Downer leaves the bench to-day. He has refunded the amount of salary paid in advance to the 1st of October for the remaining nineteen days.

There was some frost in localities in this region, but no serious damage is reported.

THE FENIAN CONGRESS.

Further Account of the Proceedings of the Late Meeting in Cleveland—Message of President Roberts—His Account of Fenian Affairs in the Old Country—Address of the Home Brotherhood to their Brethren in America—Report of the Acting Secretary of War—Military Organization Decided Upon—No Time Fixed for the Next Grand Movement.

CLEVELAND, September 10.—The Cleveland *Herald* of this evening contains an extended account of the proceedings of the Fenian Congress, which closed its session last night. The Congress sat with closed doors. Every part of the building was guarded with armed soldiers, and the members were sworn not to divulge its proceedings, even to the circles, but as permission was granted. But the *Herald* contrived to get all the most important facts that were omitted from the published reports.

The proceedings throughout were stormy, and several times there were indications of breaking up in a row. Considerable feeling was manifested at the proposition to swear the members to secrecy, but after hearing instances narrated of previous bad faith it was determined to bind every member by a stringent oath to secrecy.

The question whether women should be admitted to circles was answered in the negative, because of their inability to keep a secret.

The message of President Roberts, occupying several columns, was given to the public, but a supplementary message, containing an account of his mission to Paris, was reserved for the private consideration of the Congress. In that document, Mr. Roberts said that after visiting the circles in Great Britain and Ireland, he went to Paris, where he met the representatives of the Revolutionary Irish Brotherhood. He found the Irish people very much discouraged since the failure in Canada, and it required his best efforts to convince them that the Fenian Brotherhood, as now organized, were not responsible for that disaster, and to lay the blame upon the proper persons—the Stephens party. These men had been sent to Europe to work for the cause, but instead of doing the work laid out for them they put up at the best hotels, kept fast horses and faster women, and had squandered the money which the poor, hard-working Irish people had given for the independence of Ireland.

He had labored until the 4th of July to effect a union between the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood of Ireland and the Fenian Brotherhood of America, and upon that day it was accomplished, and to-day the two were one in purpose.

The time and place to make a strike came up and was fully discussed by the gentlemen. Some suggested six months from the 4th of July, but he told them that he did not think that the two organizations would be in perfect working order so as to strike together before twelve months, and the matter was so decided. He stated that the Irish of the old country were warm upon the subject and only wanted the co-operation of Irishmen on this side of the water; but that the Irish of the old country would never rise again until an army fully equipped and armed stood on Irish soil to defend them; that it was extreme recklessness, and would lead to nothing but butchery for them to make a strike without the aid of American Irishmen.

During this Paris meeting, Stephens and his party were denounced in the most severe terms, as adventurers, and they have resolved to hold no communion with them. The organization here must be in perfect working order, to make a grand strike before another year, for "hope deferred maketh the heart sick," and the Irish people of the old country were looking across the water for aid.

Mr. Roberts read a long document from the I. R. B. organization in the old country, to the F. B. in America, pleading for a grand union and aid in the common cause, which was addressed to the Congress assembled in Cleveland. He then said he left the entire matter in the hands of the Congress, hoping that they would be guided by wisdom and love of country.

The Acting Secretary of War reported that the whole force of the Fenian Brigade numbered 9,300 enlisted men, with 15,000 rifles, 16,500 accoutrements, 120,000 rounds of ammunition. In addition there were 1,000 rifles along the border, from St. Albans to Oswego, in the hands of private parties. At Sacketts Harbor, about 2,000 stand of arms, and at Platts Point about 1,200; at Oswego, 119; in all about 20,000 rifles. In addition to this force, the Stephens wing claimed to have 15,000 stand of arms, 15,000 sabres, a large lot of ammunition, and a vessel in New York harbor.

It was decided that four military organizers should be appointed to raise troops. That an Inspector General should also be appointed. Ten batteries of field artillery, three cavalry regiments of ten companies each, and two light batteries mounted to go with the cavalry, are to be appointed. Casey's tactics are to be adopted. A fund to defray armory expenses is to be raised by collecting ten cents from each soldier.

The soldiers of the army of the Irish Republic, by which name the military organization is hereafter to be known, are to be sober and decent men, as well as good fighting soldiers. No man addicted to intoxicating liquors is to be admitted into the ranks, and any man found drunk will be dismissed.

A committee from the Stephens wing of the Brotherhood sent a communication asking that a committee be sent to confer with them on the subject of the union of the two wings. A committee was appointed, and the result of the conference was an arrangement for perfecting the union of the two factions in America, together with the Fenians of Ireland, into one organization, to be known as the Irish Republic.

Colonel Roberts was elected President, but declined, unless Congress would raise five hundred thousand dollars for the cause. Half of that amount was pledged, and after further consultation Colonel Roberts accepted the position. It was decided to call on all Circles to immediately send to headquarters what funds were in their possession, and to waste no more money for flags and trappings. Every available dollar is to be used for the purchase and refitting of arms and the procural of ammunition.

The bonds of the Irish Republic were reported to realize only twenty cents on the dollar, so that the strictest economy is necessary.

No definite time has been fixed on for the grand movement. The Congress agreed to leave the determination of the time and general plan of the campaign to a committee of military officers of the Irish Republic, to meet in the spring.

A resolution of respect for the memory of the late General Thomas Francis Meagher, created a heated discussion, there being a wide difference of opinion as to his merits, and the services he had rendered the Fenian cause. Applause and hisses greeted every repetition of his name, and the resolution was at last declared carried, amid vociferous dissent.

A resolution was adopted by a large majority, appointing a committee to draft an appeal to the United States Government in behalf of the Irish patriot prisoners confined in the British dungeons.

In the debate on the passage of this resolution the general spirit of the Congress was in favor of such action, and that the two great political parties in America should understand that whichever party proved the friend of the Fenian Brotherhood would receive the support of the Brotherhood, and that this should be taught to the different Circles at home. In this way the Fenian Brotherhood would become a power to be felt and heard in America. It was the feeling that all parties should be ignored, and that the Brotherhood should be the enemy of its enemies and the friend of its friends, no matter who the party or what their principles.

A declaration of principles was afterward adopted and given to the public, as were a series of resolutions which professed hearty co-operation with the friendly press, disclaiming and forbidding any use of the Brotherhood for political purposes in connection with present parties in this country; of thanks to prominent citizens who aided in the recovering of Fenian arms of the Irish nationalists of Cleveland, and discountenancing any application of the funds except for the purchase of arms and other revolutionary purposes.

MEXICO.

Diplomatic Items—Death of General d'Huran—Arrival of Admiral Tegetthoff at Vera Cruz—Rumors Concerning Santa Anna.

NEW YORK, September 10.—The *Herald's* Havana special, dated the 8th, via the Cuba cable, has the following Mexican news:

"Otterbourg presented his credentials to President Juarez as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, on the 20th ultimo. Mr. Plumb, who had just arrived by the steamer Liberty, from New Orleans, will take passage in the British steamer for Vera Cruz on the 22d instant.

"Senor Mariscal arrived per steamer Mercury, charged with despatches from Juarez for Washington.

"Several arrests in consequence of Juarez continue to keep the Mexicans at boiling heat, being unconstitutional, and the Executive not being empowered so to act, unless Congress approves them.

"M. Ashton has been named chief official on Foreign Relations.

"A convoy, with $1,800,000, from Mexico, had arrived at Vera Cruz on the 31st ult.

"Intercessions by Mr. Otterbourg, For... [illegible]

on the 25th ultimo, and was to leave for the capital the next day.

"Santa Anna continues a prisoner in San Joaquin Dulles. It is believed he will not be shot.

"Not a word is said about Marquez."

NEW YORK, September 10.—A Panama letter says the principal adherents of Mosquera in Bogota, had resolved to support Acosta and the new administration.

It was reported that Lopez had also submitted. Mosquera was still a prisoner in the Observatory. Herrera had been defeated at Rio Hacha, and captured, and the country is once more peaceable.

THE SOUTH.

Lawlessness in Mississippi and Tennessee—A Heavy Corn Crop—Funeral of the Late Governor Helm, of Kentucky.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, September 10.

A party of serenaders, near Greensburg, Miss., were fired into by a party in the woods, and Samuel P. Spencer was killed and Jeff. Bradley wounded. Cause unknown.

Simpson Smith, colored, was shot on Saturday near Memphis, by Tom Martin.

Two boys were recently poisoned by eating melons which had been drugged with strychnine, in Crawford County, Ind.

Governor Fillord estimates his corn crop at 200,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, September 10.—Governor John L. Helm was buried to-day at Elizabethtown with civic and Masonic honors. The funeral was attended by the State officials and a large number of prominent citizens. No business was transacted in any of the State or county offices. Bells tolled from 10 to 1 o'clock.

Order from General Canby Calling upon Returned Rebels to Procure their Proper Paroles.

CHARLESTON, September 10.—General Canby has issued the following:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, September 7.

[General Orders No. 88.]

It being known that many persons subject to parole under the terms of surrender of the insurgent arms, have, since the 18th day of April, 1865, voluntarily exiled themselves from the States lately in rebellion, thereby evading the obligations manfully assumed and faithfully observed by all others subject thereto, and have since returned to the United States, it is ordered that all such persons residents or domiciled or who may hereafter become residents or domiciled within the limits of the Second Military District, be required to give within thirty days after the receipt of this order at the headquarters of the post at the district in which they may be as resident or domiciled, the parole prescribed on the ninth day of April, 1865. The parole will be given in duplicate, one to be retained by the person who gives it, the other to be forwarded to district headquarters for record and transmission. The Provost Marshal General of the District is charged with the execution of this order.

Riot at Farmville, Va.

RICHMOND, September 10.—A telegram from Farmville, to-night, reports a fight this morning between some soldiers of the Twenty-first United States troops and the town negroes. The soldiers had beaten a colored man for refusing to sell them liquor last evening, and this morning were about to beat another, when the negroes rallied and a fight ensued. The citizens closed their stores, and a company of soldiers was sent in from the camp and restored order. One soldier was stabbed in the *melee*, and about a dozen soldiers and blacks were badly beaten.

Yellow Fever at Pensacola, Key West and New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, September 10.—The United States Navy Department has received despatches from Pensacola announcing the continued ravages of yellow fever. The epidemic has also broken out on board the United States Steamer Senope, at Key West.

NEW ORLEANS, September 10.—There were forty-two yellow fever deaths during twenty-four hours ending this morning.

KEY WEST, September 10.—The yellow fever is pretty bad here. The third engineer, Conover, of the United States steamer Lenopee, died, and the body was refused burial on shore. The Lenopee was compelled to bury him at sea. Two more cable hands are dead in the hospital.

Quarantine Regulations at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 10.—The weather is cloudy and very cool; thermometer 60. The Board of Health have reconsidered their action in regard to quarantine, and it will be established below the city to-morrow. No boats from below will be allowed to pass until examined by the Health Officer.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Races on the Cold Spring Course—Matches Yesterday—Programme for To-day.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, September 10.

The fall meeting at the Cold Spring Course opened to-day. The best of the show is in trials of speed, it being in other respects only a fair.

The trot for Wisconsin three-year-olds was won by Gibson's General Grant; Kentucky Clay, of Milwaukee, was second best. Time—3:20.

The pacing match was won by D. K. Goss' Lamplighter, of Detroit; H. B. Dall, of Oshkosh, second. Best time—2:37½.

The trot for Wisconsin horses that never beat three minutes, was won by Big Ellen, of Racine, after a very spirited contest, in which four horses were entered. Andy Johnson came in second best. Time—2:40.

To-morrow's programme includes a running race for three-year-olds, and two trots. Weather and track magnificent.

The Lexington, Ky., Races.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LEXINGTON, Ky., September 10.

The weather to-day was again very fine indeed, and a large crowd was on the grounds. The first race, mile heats for three year olds, with four to start, was won by J. M. Clay's chestnut colt, Plantagenet. Time, 1:47¾.

The second race mile heats, free for all ages, eight started. The race was won by C. C. Morgan's bay colt, Counterproof. Time, 1:47¾, 1:46.

Fine sport is anticipated the latter part of the week.

Honor to Champions of the Bat.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, September 10.

The Capital Junior Base Ball Club returns here to-day with a silver mounted bat and forty dollars in greenbacks, the first premium on the 2d class at the Beloit tournament, having beaten the four clubs with which it contended there. The citizens showed their appreciation of the boys by giving them a splendid supper with handsome young ladies as attendants.

Governor Fairchild, Secretary Hoyt, of the Agricultural Society, and Major Spooner, the Governor's Secretary, made speeches of congratulation and welcome.

THE WELCOME TO SHERIDAN AT ST. LOUIS.

Speech of Carl Schurz.

ST. LOUIS, September 10.—The following paragraphs are extracted from General Schurz's speech of welcome to General Sheridan last night:

"Sir, you have achieved a triumph not inferior to your exploits as a soldier; you have not only shown to the enemies of the country the invincibility of your arms, but the very men who hate you, you have forced to respect and esteem you, in spite of themselves. Even now voices are coming up from the South—voices of men who abhor the authority you exercised—voices which say: We detest the laws which placed him over us, but Sheridan is a man. Dark as the horizon may appear, the day is not far when the struggles we are now passing through will be behind us in the records of history, the day when the whole American nation, North and South, willingly recognizing the beneficent results of this great revolution, will again be united hand and heart, when the Republic will throw her broad shield over the civil and political rights of all her citizens, whatever their birthplace, creed or complexion, and when the people of these States, the people in the broadest sense of the word, will again go on, growing and prospering in the loyal exercise of local self-government. Yes, it will come in spite of the rebels, who have lost their fight, but did not lose their rancor; in spite of the insidious intrigues which seek to delay it, it will come. Then, General, you will gather your proudest laurels of triumph. The people of Louisiana and Texas will say, Blessed be the day which gives us the secure reign of hearty loyalty and impartial justice, and blessed be Sheridan, who so bravely broke the road. And the people of all the States will joyfully repeat what they already say. As the gleam of Sheridan's steel showed us the road to victory, so the gleam of Sheridan's mind showed us the road to peace. As the champion of peace, through justice, as the representative of popular thought, General Sheridan, we welcome you!"

FROM NEW YORK.

General Sickles to Have a Public Reception—Pay Department Frauds—Gold Fluctuations.

NEW YORK, September [illegible] General Sickles is to have a reception [illegible] testimonial from his comrades of the [illegible] Brigade.

The Congressional Com[illegible] to investigate the frauds in the Pay Department commenced its session to-day.

The depositors and bill holders of the Farmers' Citizens' Bank at Williamsburg, suffer no loss. The bank will not resume business.

The steamer Atlantic, from Bremen, arrived to-day.

Gold declined yesterday from 144½ to 143⅞ on reported sales of $3,000,000 by [illegible]

appointed a committee to invite General Sickles to address the citizens at the Cooper Institute; another to frame resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Republicans of New York regarding the course of General Sickles in the South.

CRIME.

The Late Murder at Bourbon, Ind.—Parties Arrested and Discharged for Want of Evidence.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

VAN WERT, Ohio, September 9.

At Bourbon, Ind., George B. Smith, the German who was arrested on suspicion as the murderer of Robare Catharina Dale, has been honorably acquitted, no evidence being found against him. Other parties have been arrested on suspicion but discharged. There is still no clue to the perpetrators of the horrible deed.

A Forger Bagged.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, September 10.

The scamp who took $7,000 from the National Bank here on forged drafts, under the name of Burns, has been arrested and safely lodged in jail. He has owned up everything and deeded to the bank the farm purchased with the money drawn from them.

The Swindling Internal Revenue Collector in Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW YORK, September 10.—The charges against Callicott, Internal Revenue Collector of Brooklyn, are of defrauding the Government out of the tax on 411 barrels of whiskey, and upwards of $42,000 during the past year. It is reported that Callicott permitted the Government to be defrauded out of $90,000 in similar bonds during the first month he occupied the position of Collector, from the imperfect manner in which he attended to his duties. Callicott is still in Washington, and is said to be attempting to avert arrest.

A Defaulting Bank Teller.

SAVANNAH, September 10.—Joseph S. Carruthers, Teller of the Central Railroad Bank, absconded with $8,000 or $9,000 on Saturday night. A reward is offered for his apprehension.

SAVANNAH, September 10.—Joseph S. Carruthers the defaulting teller of the Central Railroad Bank, shipped as mate on the schooner Wm. Gregory, bound to Havana, where he was overhauled by a pilot boat two miles at sea, and brought back in a leaking condition, having five feet of water in her hold. Caruthers says he allowed a friend to overdraw his account, and he was not benefited one dollar himself.

THE FAR WEST.

Arrivals at Omaha from the Upper Missouri—Soldiers En Route for the Plains—Desertions—Mails Over the Platte Route Undisturbed by Indians—Product of the Colorado Mines.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

OMAHA, September 10.

Several mountain boats, with large numbers of passengers and considerable treasure, have arrived within the last three days. The majority of the passengers went East via the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad in preference to continuing down the river to St. Louis.

Considerable gold dust has been sold today by the miners to the Omaha banks.

Four hundred recruits from the East arrived and took the Union Pacific cars yesterday to join their regiments at the West.

Denver correspondence of the 7th reports that nine colored soldiers and a Sergeant belonging to the escort of a surveying party for the Kansas Union Pacific had deserted.

Great clouds of grasshoppers are passing over the city going southward.

The mails over the Platte route and between Denver and Salt Lake are arriving regularly. There has been no disturbance from Indians.

The Colorado mines for the past two weeks have shipped a larger amount of gold than ever before.

White Captives Delivered by Indians.

WASHINGTON, September 10.—The following despatch has been received by the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

OMAHA, September 9.—A messenger arrived at the North Platte, on the 7th instant, from Spotted Tail's camp, who states that Interpreter Todd Randall, who accompanied the friendly Indians, would be at North Platte on the 15th instant, with six white captives—three women and three children, and that the Cheyennes and Sioux were willing to make peace, and wanted the Commissioners to wait for them at North Platte. The captives look well.

H. B. DENMAN, Superintendent Indian Affairs.

FROM CUBA.

Summary of News by the Gulf Cable—Troubles Arising from the Enforcement of the New Tax Laws—The Cigar Makers' Strike at Havana.

NEW YORK, September 10.—The *Herald's* special of the 8th has the following Havana news:

The Captain General has dissolved the volunteer cavalry of Santiago de Cuba, Puerto Principe, Villa Clara, Sancti Spirito, Trinidad and Remedios. This is a significant fact.

Cienfuegos, it is reported, resists the collection of the new tax. It is rumored that a polite intimation has been given that it would be enforced at the point of the bayonet.

Saturnia Martinica, cigar twister and editor of the Havana *Artisan's Sunday Aurora*, is reported to be in close confinement. The number of cigar twisters is assumed to be 14,000. A few have also been imprisoned, and many are fleeing to the United States.

Senor Tara, the Administration Director, has been suddenly taken ill. His illness is undefined by his physician.

The supposed scheme for filibustering in Mexico is a swindle.

The Spanish squadron under Mendez arrived at Rio July 26. It had sustained serious damages, but after repairing proceeded to the river Plata.

The vomit is moderating in Havana.

HAVANA, September 8.—The strike among the cigar makers continues. About 200 journeymen have been thrown into prison, where they are properly cared for by the authorities.

It is said many of the manufacturers are inclined to yield and take the men back at their former wages.

A gang of highwaymen is committing robberies in Havana.

A heavy rainstorm is reported, damaging the crops.

The British steamer Mersey brought from Vera Cruz over 300 refugees, part for New Orleans; also $1,742,000 in specie for England.

CANADA.

Lord Monck's Successor—A Victory for the Rouge Party.

MONTREAL, September 10.—Earl Myo succeeds Lord Monck as Governor General of the Dominion of Canada next June.

General Charles Windham replaces General Mychel as Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian forces.

Dorion is elected to Parliament by a majority of twenty. This is a victory for the Rouge party.

Died.

POUGHKEEPSIE, September 10.—Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Taylor, rector of Grace Church, New York City, died, after a short illness, last night, at his summer residence at West Park, on the Hudson River.

NEW YORK, September 10.—Hon. J. McQueen, many years a member of Congress from the First District, South Carolina, died at Society Hill, in that State, on Friday, in his sixty third year.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 10.—Captain R. J. Vanderwater died in his bed last night. He commanded the first regular steamer on Lake Ontario in 1830. Some years ago he was Vanderbilt's agent in California.

NEW YORK, September 10.—Wm. Hagadorn, late editor of the Troy *Budget*, died at Harlem yesterday.

Annexation of the City of Roxbury to the City of Boston.

NEW YORK, September 10.—The *Herald's* Boston special says: "Roxbury was yesterday declared annexed to Boston by the votes of the citizens of both places, a decided majority in a very light vote favoring the proposition. By this accession, Boston gains 30,000 more of population, and becomes the fourth city in the Union, instead of the sixth, as formerly. She is now next in population to Brooklyn."

Boot and Shoemakers' Strike in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 10.—The boot and shoemakers have made a strike for twenty-five per cent advance on wages. It is reported that a portion of the shops have agreed to the advance.

Clothing.

ELY

Has now in store, of his own importation, the most Superb and Desirable Stock of Goods for Fall and Winter use, for Men's Wear, ever shown in the West.

ELY, cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

Millinery.

MRS. LYNNESTAEDT

Wishes to inform the ladies of the West Side that she has connected [illegible] with her Ladies', Children's and Baby's FURNISHING STORE, at 319 West Madison-st., and solicits their patronage.

Masonic Notices.

MASONIC—Regular Communication [illegible]

Dry Goods.

Keith, Wood & Co.

10, 12 & 14

LAKE-ST.,

Importers and Jobbers of

FANCY DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

Hosiery, Woollens, &c

OUR STOCK IS

Fresh and Complete

AND

PRICES LOW.

Close Cash Buyers will find it for their interest to examine our stock.

KEITH, WOOD & CO.,

10, 12 AND 14 LAKE-ST.

NEW YORK OFFICE,

84 Chambers-st.

1867, FALL TRADE, 1867.

SEYMOUR, CARTER & CO.,

22 LAKE-ST.,

Have now in stock and offer to the trade at the lowest CASH prices, a full line of

Wool and Cotton Hosiery and Gloves,
Wool Shirts and Drawers,
Nubias, Hoods, Shawls,
Shirt Fronts and Suspenders,
Wool Yarns,
White Goods, Linens and Hdkfs.,
Hoop Skirts and Corsets,
Paper Collars and Cuffs,
Notions of all kinds.

Also, a large line of

BUCK MITS AND GLOVES.

An Examination of our Stock and Prices Particularly Requested.

Field, Benedict & Co.,

34 and 36 Lake-st,

Have now in store a large assortment of

SEASONABLE WOOLLENS,

Comprising all varieties of

BEAVERS,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, ETC.

Tailors' Trimmings and Fashion Plates.

☞ We will compete in prices with any market.

DUNLOP BROTHERS,

49 LAKE-ST.,

JOBBERS OF

NOTIONS,

Fancy Goods, Hosiery,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

HOOP SKIRTS,

Woollens, Buck Mits and Gloves, &c.

☞ Our stock is fresh and complete, and our prices as low as any house in the city.

☞ Low figures made to close Cash buyers.

FALL TRADE, 1867.

We shall, on Thursday, 12th inst., open our Fall Styles of Cloaks, to which we call special attention.

SIMPSON & CO.,
Successors to Simpson & Hughes,
111 Lake-st.

FALL, 1867.

ANDREAE GREEVEN & CO.,

NEW YORK—12 Park Place,

PARIS—5 Rue de Provence,
LYONS—20 [illegible]
ZURICH—1 [illegible]

Dress Goods, Silks, Satins, Velvets
Velvet & Silk Ribbons, Cloakings,
Gloves, Upholstery Plush.

We are now receiving full assortments of the above Goods, and other manufactures of Silk, Cotton and Wool, to which we invite the attention of the trade.

TO JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS, Fancy Goods and Notions.

We have appointed

MR. R. B. LANDON, of Chicago,

Our SALES AGENT to take orders from the Trade for our

LADIES' PAPER COLLARS & CUFFS.

WM. F. LYON & SON, New York City.

Financial.

Want to Borrow $5,000

For 1 to 5 years, on inside property IN CHICAGO.

Will pay ten per cent net. Address for particulars, "B R B," Tribune office.

WANTED.

A Loan of $3,000, to $5,000,

On long time, secured by Real Estate on Lake shore, a short distance south of city limits. Address "R B," care Tribune Office.

$6,000 TO LOAN, on short time, in sums to suit, on First-class Real Estate or Warehouse Receipts.

[illegible] & CUMMINGS, Real Estate Brokers, [illegible] LaSalle-st.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

AMIDON HATS.

Just received at BISHOP & BARNES', Fashionable Hatters, 113 Lake-st.

Trusses.

RUPTURE CURED!!

DR. J. B. KENDALL: [illegible] I deem it my duty not only to you but to those suffering with the miseries of Hernia [illegible] for over twelve years, and had tried all kinds of Trusses that I could find in the country, but without any relief. In fact, I became worse every year until I commenced wearing the HARD RUBBER TRUSS, and now I am entirely cured, having laid aside my truss over six months ago.

A. F. BURRILL,
Agent Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R., Omaha, Nebraska.

This and all other kinds of Trusses, Braces, Supporters, Pile Pipes, Crutches, Elastic Stockings, etc., constantly on hand at Dr. J. B. KENDALL'S Truss and Bandage Establishment, 136 Clark-st.

Radical Cure of

RUPTURE!

MT. WASHINGTON, Hamilton County, Ohio, September 2, 1866.

DR. MARSH & CO.: Dear Sir:—The Truss you fitted me with in February, 1862, has effected a radical cure of Hernia of two years' standing, and I have worn no Truss for seven months, though doing the heaviest farm labor. Yours truly,

GEO. DEVIN CHRIST.

DR. S. N. MARSH'S Radical Cure, and all other kinds of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Bandages, and Apparatus for Club Feet, Bow Legs, Curved Spine, and other deformities, accurately fitted at the offices of MARSH & CO., New York, and MARSH, BOWLES & CO., 21 Washington-st., Chicago, adjoining Crosby's Opera House.

Educational.

Dearborn Seminary

81 & 83 WABASH-AV.

The next term of this School begins on MONDAY, September 16th. Catalogues obtained by application at the Seminary.

Z. GROVER, Principal.

EDUCATIONAL—A few pupils will be taken to the family of the Principal of the QUACKENBOS COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, As boarders. To such pupils very favorable opportunities are afforded for the acquisition of the Modern Languages. 108 and 110 Fifth-av.

G. QUACKENBOS, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,

At Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location, commences its fall session September 19th, 1867.

C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

CHICAGO ART SCHOOL,

Incorporated by the State of Illinois. Music, Drawing, Painting, Elocution and Light Gymnastics. Excellent Instructors in all departments. Fall term (ten weeks) commences Sept. 17. For circulars apply to or address H. T. MERRILL, Library Rooms, Library Hall, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy, scenery unequalled, building convenient, teachers highly educated, earnest, working men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

THE MISSES STEVENS' SCHOOL,

63 THIRD-AV.

The FALL TERM of this School will commence on MONDAY, the 16th of September.

VASSAR COLLEGE,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,

Commences its next year, September 19, 1867. The examination of candidates for admission will begin on the 18th of September, and continue through the week. As the Trustees have appropriated some of the most desirable rooms in the Professors' houses to the students, about fifty additional students can now be well accommodated. Early applicants will be admitted, first if qualified. Circulars containing all information in regard to conditions of admission, courses of study, educational advantages, expenses, etc., may be had by applying to Mr. JAMES N. SCHOU, Registrar, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

JOHN H. RAYMOND, President.

General Notices.

Attention! Battery A, C. L. A.

There will be a Special Meeting of the Company, at Armory, WEDNESDAY Evening, Sept. 11, 1867, at 8 o'clock, sharp, to complete arrangements for the grand Fete Champetre to-morrow. By order of Capt.

B. C. GANO, Sec. E. P. TOBEY.

THE HOP AND MALT EXCHANGE AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY—Limited,

Southwark-st., Borough, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Opening of Building.

Two-thirds will be completed early next month, in time for the ensuing hop season.

The Directors are prepared to receive applications for the remaining Stands in the Exchange, Offices, Show-rooms and Cellerage.

Full particulars may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, Southwark-st., Borough, London, England.

By order of the Board. HERBERT R. DUKE, Secretary.

August, 1867.

MESKER BROTHERS, successors to I. STROBEL & CO., manufacturers of

POCKET BOOKS,

Importers and Dealers in Fancy Goods, Notions, Travelling Bags, &c., &c.

122 Lake-st., Chicago, (formerly 76 Dearborn-st.)

☞ USE THE BEST. ☜

GOODSPEED'S

GOLDEN PENS!

Sold by all enterprising Booksellers.

PATTERN MAKING.

Wm. U. Thwing,

Having removed his shop from 73 and 75 Michigan-st., to the large building just erected for mechanical purposes, in Calhoun-place, will be happy to see his old friends and customers, and all others in want of anything in his line of Pattern and Model Making, Wood Carving, large and small Wood Turning, Scroll Sawing, &c., &c.

Calhoun-place, bet. Clark and Dearborn-sts., REAR OF TIMES OFFICE.

COMMISSIONER OF TAXES, Office 14 Wells-st., Chicago, September 9, 1867.

NOTICE—The Assessors of the several Divisions of the city having returned their books to this office they are now open, and persons interested may examine the assessed value of their property, and any and all who have not made a return of their Personal Property are again hereby notified to do so at once, as the Assessors are obliged, under a penalty, to assess all delinquents double and ten per cent additional. A prompt return may yet correct this assessment.

C. N. HOLDEN, Commissioner of Taxes.

CLOSING OUT SALE

OF

LOOKING GLASSES,

Chromos, Oval and Square Frames, &c.,

AT COST.

C. B. & J. B. MEYER, 113 Lake-st.

OLE BULL,

The Greatest Artist in the World,

Will arrive in Chicago this fall. A fine likeness of him can be had at the music stores of Messrs. Lyon & Healy, (Smith & Nixon's Block,) Root & Cady and Reed's Temple of Music.

Wanted.

ACADEMIC TEACHER.

A gentleman, a ten years' graduate of one of our best Eastern Colleges, and of extensive and successful experience as a teacher at the West, desires to be in communication with any parties who wish to secure [illegible]

"ACADEMY," Lock box 6271, Chicago.

LAND SURVEYOR.

[illegible]

Room 1, 59 North Clark-st., Chicago.

SITUATION—

As Bookkeeper, Accountant or Private Secretary.

[illegible]

Commission Merchants.

CHEESE.

Best Factory at [illegible]

[illegible]

C. W. CHARLESTON & CO.

Cheese and Produce Dealers,

NO. 123 SOUTH WATER STREET.

Business Cards.

CHAS. A. KERFOOT,

SADDLES, Manufacturer and Dealer in HARNESS

87 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

Dentistry.

DENTAL.

Teeth are extracted without pain by the Colton Dental Association, 113 Dearborn-st. They revived the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas for the extraction of teeth without pain, and have used it during the past four years without accident and with unfailing success.

Dissolution.

NOTICE—The firm of SCHMID, KATZ & LEVERANCE is this day dissolved on account of indebtedness of Mrs. Leverance. The business will hereafter be conducted by SCHMID & KATZ, at the old stand.

GEO. SCHMID.
ANDREW KATZ.
MRS. LEVERANCE.

Professional.

DR. WALKER,

OCULIST and AURIST, [illegible]

Hoop Skirts.

LATEST FASHIONS

DEMAND

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

The Standard Skirt

OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Summer and Fall Styles for 1867.

BRADLEY'S

"EMPRESS RECEPTION"

For Evening and Reception Dress.

BRADLEY'S

Empress Invisible Trail,

For Street and Walking Dresses,

"Universally recommended by the Press, Fashion Magazines, and the Leading Modistes."

Bradley's other Favorite Styles are the

Tip Top, Paris Trail, Fashion, &c.

CAUTION.—To guard against imposition, be particular to notice that the NAME you inquire for is stamped with red ink on the waistband. None other genuine. For sale by first-class dealers.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

97 Chambers and 79 and 81 Reade-sts.

NEW YORK.

THE NEW

UNIVERSAL SKIRT,

Patented May 20, 1867.

DECIDEDLY THE MOST

ELEGANT AND DURABLE

HOOP SKIRT

Now in the Market.

MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE ONLY BY

C. H. DeForest & Co.,

46 Lake-st.

Paper Sacks.

Chicago Bag Factory

PAPER FLOUR SACKS

The best Paper ¼-barrel Sack in market.

Patent Soft Tie,
Pure Manilla Stock.

Western Agents for Messrs. ABELL & SMITH'S

CANAJOHARIE SACK,

FOR STRENGTH AND DURABILITY UNEQUALLED.

Cotton Flour Sacks—halves and quarters, printed to order, in any desired form.

Bags and Bagging of every description.

FULL STOCK AND LOW PRICES.

J. & H. CHAPMAN,

139 South Water-st.

Gift Enterprises.

KELLEY'S

GIFT CONCERT.

500,000 tickets, nearly all sold. 100,000 presents, or one to every ticket. Kelley's Grand North American Gift Concert will positively take place on SATURDAY, September 21, 1867, at Irving Hall, New York City. This is the greatest and most successful enterprise of the kind ever inaugurated in the world. Our sales have been immense, and without a parallel on this Continent. The last chance is now offered to secure tickets, to which may be given one of the following magnificent gifts:

[illegible]

A gift with every ticket. All who desire tickets should order at once. Tickets $1 each; 5 for $4.50; 10 for $9; 20 for $17.50. A list of gifts will be published in Kelley's Weekly, and sent to all ticket-holders. All tickets sold for Kelley's North American Gift Concert at Wabash Avenue Rink, Chicago, Ill., and Cooper Institute, N. Y. City, are good for this Concert. Address A. A. KELLEY & CO., No. 691 Broadway, N. Y.

Real Estate.

Union Pacific Railroad.

CHEYENNE, DAKOTA.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company are now prepared to sell lots in the Town of Cheyenne, Dakota Ter., at the Eastern base of the Rocky Mountains.

This will be one of the most important depots on the line of the Road,—the Company will erect extensive machine shops, round-houses, and will be the changing point of the running department, as at this point the road commences ascending the mountains.

It is also the point of intersection of the Denver Branch, will be the distributing point for the Colorado Mines, and is the General Depot for all Military Posts on the Ft. Laramie, Ft. Reno and Montana Roads, also the distributing point for all Military Posts northward and south. Ft. David Russell is also located at this town.

Lots can be purchased on application to Messrs. GLENN & TALPEY, Agents, on the ground.

G. M. DODGE, Chief Eng. and Trustee for Depot Towns.

800,000 Acres of Land, embracing every variety of soil, near railroads and settlements, for sale in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Kansas. Lists furnished on application, stating the part of each State required. Titles perfect, and prices low and on favorable terms. Address map of Northeastern Iowa for sale at 50 cts. Address W. J. BARNEY, No. 15 King's Block.

Government Sale.

Large Sale of Public Property.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, Jeffersonville, Ind., Sept. 2, 1867.

Will be sold, at public auction, at the Clothing Ware[illegible]

[illegible]

G. A. HULL, Capt. and M. S. K., U. S. Army.

Lamps, Glassware, &c.

E. F. SLOCUM,

SUCCESSOR TO POPE & SLOCUM,

Wholesale Dealer in

LAMPS,

Chandeliers, Table Glassware, &c., &c.

☞ Buyers at wholesale will find a large assortment of new Goods, including many bargains in our line, at 129 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

Removal.

CROSS, DANE & WESTLAKE,

HAVE REMOVED TO

95 and 97 Michigan-av.

PLAIN, STAMPED AND JAPANNED TINWARE

Westlake's Patent Lanterns, &c.

Sole agents for the "Home Comfort" and "Sole Comforter" Cooking Stoves, "Oriental" Base Burning Parlor Stove, and other first-class Stoves.

Roofing Material.

Roofing Material Depot.

[illegible] Agent for the Warren Roofing Co. of New York, the oldest and most reliable of any Company in the United States, has a large stock of Felt, Coal Tar and Composition [illegible] 79 Washington-st., Chicago.

The New York "Ready Roofing"

[illegible]

Cider Vinegar.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR 45 Galls.

C. W. FOX HORACE WILLIAMS AGENT CORNER NIAGARA & MOHAWK STS. BUFFALO N. Y.

BUFFALO, February 11, 1867.

MR. HORACE WILLIAMS:

Sir—I have carefully investigated your process of Making Vinegar, and have also examined by chemical analysis specimens which I took from casks in your establishment. This process insures the production of a uniformly good, wholesome and agreeable Vinegar. I find it free from adulteration by mineral acids or other deleterious substances, of uniform strength, and up to Government standard.

Yours, &c., GEORGE HADLEY, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Buffalo.

This Vinegar is for sale by the following Wholesale Grocery Houses in Chicago:

CLARENCE I. PECK, SPRAGUE & WARNER, SMITH BROS., J. H. SMITH & CO., ROBINS & WELLS, SHORES & VAN BUREN, W. M. HOYT & CO., STEARNS & FORSYTHE, G. H. SPURWEIN, R. H. THOMPSON, GREY, PHELPS & CO., J. W. DOANE & CO., HINSDALE, SIBLEY & RIDDLE, GEO. W. REED, REID, MURDOCH & FISHER, McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., SAYRE & DORNY, DENNETT & FULLER, MURPHY & BARNES, EWING, BRIGGS & CO., POLLARD, DOANE & CO., BLISS, MOORE & CO.

California Wines.

California Wines.

Having united with the Parent House in California, and owning and controlling the finest vineyards in the State, we are now offering the finest and largest Stock of California Wines in the market. An experience of FOURTEEN YEARS has given us marked advantages in the production of these Wines; and at the various State and National Fairs our Wines have carried the highest premiums. They stand unrivalled for use in sickness, and for dinner or dessert wines are unsurpassed.

We would call particular attention to the following Preamble and Resolution of the California State Wine Growers' Association, passed unanimously, November 4, 1866:

WHEREAS, The firm of Perkins, Stern & Co., in New York and Boston, have, for six years last past, been legitimately engaged in the sale and introduction of California Wines and Brandies in the Atlantic States, be it

Resolved, That we hereby tender our thanks to said firm for their perseverance and good business tact in retaining our Wines in their pure state before the public in the Atlantic States, thereby creating a demand and market for our generous Wines.

Attest: CHAS. V. STUART, President. J. ROSS BROWNE, Secretary.

"I am glad of an opportunity to say that the California Wines introduced by your house seem of excellent quality." WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Hon. J. A. GILMORE, late Governor of New Hampshire, says: "My physician ordered me to use California Wine. That purchased from you has answered the purpose, and been just what was recommended."

Hon. JOHN G. DOWNEY, late Governor of California, says: "I most cheerfully recommend your Wines to all who desire a pure juice of the grape."

The following, from the U. S. Senators from California, will carry conviction to the most incredulous:

"We are satisfied that the firm of Perkins, Stern & Co. sell only GENUINE California Wines."

C. COLE, JOHN CONNESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1867.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.:

In reply to your letter of the 7th, I would state that the wines purchased from you by this Department in 1866, correspond in all respects with the samples examined in the Surgeon General's Office, and gave satisfaction.

Your obedient servant, C. SUTHERLAND, Assistant Medical Purveyor, U. S. A.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington City, D. C., Feb. 24, 1866.

"All wines submitted by your house for examination are pure." J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

"I can recommend your Port Wine as better calculated for use for sick in the army than any other I have seen." J. J. WOODWARD, 1st Asst. Surgeon, Surg. Gen's Office.

The Committee of the Chicago Medical Society, to whom the subject of California Wines was referred, united in the following report:

"Your Committee, having examined the wines presented, and also the evidences of their purity and general excellence, unanimously report the following:

"The California Wines from Perkins, Stern & Co., of New York, presented before this Society, by their purity and general excellence are worthy of our confidence and patronage, and we hereby commend them to the profession."

The American Pharmaceutical Association, at their recent yearly meeting at Detroit, commended these wines as equal to any wines now offered for medicinal use.

The American Medical Association endorsed them as the finest and best wines with which the profession are now acquainted.

☞ SEE THAT OUR NAME IS ON EACH BOTTLE. ☜

PERKINS, STERN & CO.

For Sale by All Druggists.

Lumber, Shingles, &c.

M. W. O'BRIEN. J. L. WALSH.

O'BRIEN & WALSH,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

SAGINAW LUMBER,
LATHS, SHINGLES,
CEDAR POSTS,
RED CEDAR LUMBER.

All kinds of Lumber on hand, or sawed to order, at the lowest market prices.

Yard and Office on the West Branch of the Chicago River, on LUMBER-ST., corner of [illegible]

CHICAGO, ILL.

Proposals.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

In accordance with the requirements of an act entitled "An act to provide for the location of the seat of Government of the State of Nebraska, and for the erection of Public Buildings thereat," approved June 14th, 1867, plans and specifications will be received at the office of the Secretary of State, at Omaha, Nebraska, until the 10th day of October, 1867, at 12 o'clock m., for the Capitol Building to be erected at Lincoln.

The foundation of the building is required to be of stone, and the superstructure of stone or brick; the building must be constructed to accommodate the executive officers (six in number) and the assembly of the two houses of the Legislature; and the cost of the edifice must not exceed forty thousand ($40,000) dollars.

The architect whose plans are adopted will be appointed superintendent of construction, and receive ample compensation for his services, as by law provided.

DAVID BUTLER, Governor.
THOS. P. KENNARD, Secretary.
JOHN GILLESPIE, Auditor,
Commissioners.

Lincoln, Nebraska, Aug. 26, 1867.

Medical.

DRS. BODENHAMER & FAXON

[illegible]

PILES, FISTULA,

And all other Diseases of the Rectum.

[illegible]

CONSULTATIONS FREE.

Flour.

NAUGATUCK,
DOUGLAS,
AND
HARBOR MILLS
FLOUR

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RICE BROTHERS,
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

AT JEVNE & ALMINI'S,

182 & 184 Clark-st.

Materials for Wax Flowers.

To Rent.

TO RENT.

Chambers of Nevada Store in Arnold's Building, corner of Michigan-av. and Randolph-st.

ALSO,

Chambers of Nos. 15 and 17 Lake-st., from October 1st.

For particulars inquire of

WM. H. LOVEJOY & CO., 15 and 17 Lake-st.

Coal.

J. L. HATHAWAY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Brier Hill, Blossburg, Lehigh, [illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
OFFICE, No. 51 CLARK-ST.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1867.

MR. KELLEY'S MISSION.

The Hon. William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, is advertised to speak in various parts of the West on the tariff question. He is preceded by an agent of the Iron and Steel Association, who fixes the times and places, and makes the arrangements for the meetings.

Mr. Kelley, like all the Congressmen from Pennsylvania, Republicans and Democrats, is in favor of the highest possible tariff on iron, steel and coal, perhaps a prohibitory one. He has made numerous speeches in Congress, in all of which he has been particular to inform us that Napoleon Bonaparte held the same views that Mr. Kelley does on the question of increasing national wealth by means of taxes. The military value of this circumstance may be very important. It will perhaps add something to its force to remark that the Duke of Wellington and the Bourbon family held precisely the same views. There was an entire accord among the principal military men and potentates of that time, on the subject of prohibitory tariffs. Louis XIV. was also a disciple of the "American System." We believe that Mr. Kelley has dilated, in one of his speeches, on the bright example which the *grand monarque* and his Finance Minister, Colbert, set to all succeeding generations of protectionists. There is one illustration, however, which we have never seen in any of Mr. Kelley's speeches. It goes to show how the manufacture of silk buttons was encouraged in France under the administration of the great Colbert. The royal [illegible] was as follows:

"Louis, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre, to all to whom these presents may come greeting:

"Having been informed of the great injury which has resulted in our kingdom from the custom which has been introduced of wearing buttons made of the same material as the coat, in place of those which were formerly worn, and which were made, in great part, of silk, and manufactured in large quantities in our province of Languedoc, and thus giving employment to a great number of our subjects; and as we have nothing more at heart than to promote manufactures, and to procure to our subjects the means of living by their work, we have resolved to provide against this abuse. For these causes, and others thereunto moving us, and by our certain knowledge, full power and royal authority, we, by these presents signed by our hand, expressly prohibit tailors, and all other makers of coats, for the future, beginning with the day of the publication of these presents, to make any buttons of cloth or of any other material whatever, under penalty of a fine of five hundred livres, one-third of which shall be awarded to the informer, one-third to the hospitals of the locality, and one-third to our own profit. At the same time we prohibit all persons from wearing such buttons on their coats after the first day of January, 1695, under a penalty of three hundred livres, one-half to go to the hospitals of the locality, and one-half to our own profit; and we direct our loving and faithful counsellors now holding our Court of Parliament at Paris to cause these presents to be read, published and recorded, and the contents thereof looked to and executed according to their form and tenor; and we direct that to the copies of these presents, compared by one of our loving and faithful counsellors, our Secretary's faith shall be given as to the original. Such is our pleasure. In testimony of which we have hereunto affixed our seal.

"Given at Fontainebleau, the twenty-fifth day of September, in the year of grace, 1694, and of our reign the fifty-second.

"Signed, LOUIS."

Last winter Mr. Kelley, in his zeal to "promote manufactures" in the State of Pennsylvania, labored very earnestly for the passage of a law to prohibit the people of New England from buying Nova Scotia coal. Mr. Hooper, a distinguished protectionist from the State of Massachusetts, tells us that the object of Mr. Kelley's proposed tariff was to crush out the New England iron manufactures, by sending them to the western slope of the Alleghanies to get their fuel at a ruinous cost. If Mr. Kelley, in imitation of the great Colbert, had proposed a decree declaring that nobody should make any iron except people residing in Pennsylvania, he would have expressed the idea more forcibly and pointedly, and at the same time have copied his great prototype more literally, though not more faithfully.

While Mr. Kelley is [illegible] the West for a higher tariff, we beg leave to ask him a few questions which will perhaps tend to simplify the discussion, viz:

1. How can money be given to one man, by act of Congress, without taking it from another?
2. What is the difference between a tariff levied for "protection" and an appropriation of public money to the protected classes?
3. If the process of appropriating public money to particular classes is wise national economy, would it not be wise and just to extend it to all classes?
4. If the aforesaid process enables the iron manufacturer to buy more of the farmer's grain, would it not also enable the farmer to buy more of the other man's iron?
5. Why would it not be wise national economy then to appropriate an equal portion of the public funds to the farmers and all other persons, so as to enable them to buy large quantities of iron?
6. If cheap foreign iron is an injury to this country would not iron costing nothing be a still greater injury?

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

The Commission to treat with the Indians has made some progress and promises success. The Indians east of the mountains may be divided into two classes—those residing north of the Platte River, and those south of it. These are scattered over an extent of country that would be sparsely populated by three millions of whites, and yet the Indians complain of being crowded. The settlement of the States of Nebraska and Colorado, and the constant tide of emigration to the mining districts, as well as the opening of railroad routes to the Pacific, necessitate the removal of the tribes now occupying the territory between the 36th and 38th degrees of north latitude. They will not tolerate the whites, and it is impossible to keep the whites from that belt of country, extending to the Pacific. The Commissioners, who have ascended the Missouri River above Fort Randall, have had conferences with all the tribes in that region, including delegates from the six nations of the Sioux, and have explained to them the legislation of the last session of Congress. The Indians appear very tractable, but they complain—and we have no doubt with great justice—of having been systematically robbed of their annuities, and otherwise, by Government agents and others. It would seem to have become a fixed fact that there can be no intercourse between the Indians and the whites that is honest. Stealing and lying are not vices, but virtues, in the Indian code of morals; but when they mingle with the whites they are invariably beaten in these sciences, and, once robbed of their annual allowance, are obliged to suffer and starve until the next pay day. The Commissioners have proposed to [illegible] to give them [illegible] reservations in the southern part of Dakota, north of the Nebraska line. It was thought that they would want to retain the "Black Hills," but [illegible] that these hills contain [illegible] the soil has [illegible] gold and wherever [illegible] the white man will go. Our correspondent with the Commission informs us that the new reservation will be west of the Missouri and in the valleys of the Cheyenne and White rivers. The Black Hill Mountains are encircled by the forks of the Cheyenne River, and the tract of country which we should suppose was well adapted for agricultural purposes is about the size of the State of Indiana.

If the Indians accept the terms, the act of Congress [illegible] that they be assigned reservations, [illegible] be supplied with all the means for cultivating the soil, and for their comfortable maintenance while they keep the peace. This policy is unquestionably the true one. It is [illegible] cheaper to feed the Indians than to fight them. The expenses of a two years' Indian war would pay for the board of the whole tribe at a first-class hotel for ten years. The surest way to subdue an Indian is to give him enough to eat without any labor on his part. That is their idea of earthly happiness.

The removal of the Indians now ranging Nebraska, and on the routes to Montana, from these highways will be a benefit to the Indians themselves, and has become a necessity to the country. A grand council is to be held very soon at Fort Laramie, at which the tribes which now infest the routes to Colorado, are expected to be present. We have no question that all these Indians have the same real grievances of which the Sioux so justly complain, and that they will cheerfully consent to go anywhere where they can live with an assurance of plenty of food, and no disturbance from the white man. The Indians on the North Missouri River have paid some attention to agriculture; they [illegible] financial, and the welfare of the Indians greatly advanced. Left to themselves, they are children and improvident; if they have enough to eat to-day, they do not trouble themselves about the hunger of to-morrow. We have no doubt that the Commission will be generally successful. They will remove the Indians from the great thoroughfares, and, collecting them in neighborhoods, will enable the Government more easily and economically to protect them and provide for their wants and comforts. It is possible that by next spring the removal will be accomplished, and the Indians be installed in their new homes.

THE OLD GAME.

For more than thirty years a conspiracy was brewing in this country to destroy the Constitution, under the pretext of saving it. From the nullification struggle in South Carolina down to this present year of grace 1867, we find that every blow aimed at the Union and the Constitution, except during the actual continuance of the war, was professedly struck in behalf of the Union and the Constitution.

In 1860, the people of the North were met by the Southern leaders with the distinct declaration that if they elected Abraham Lincoln President of the United States the South would certainly dissolve the Union; and this they proposed to do under the shield of the Constitution itself, which, they told us, had conferred on each sovereign State the right to withdraw from the Union at its own pleasure and discretion. In other words, they believed it to be constitutional to destroy the Constitution. In this proposition they were sustained by the State Rights Democratic party of the North, and are still sustained by it. "The Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws," was the motto of the Bell-Everett party—a party which, had it elected its candidate as the successor of Buchanan, would have dissolved into liquid form and evaporated, before it would have raised a finger to prevent secession by force.

The rebellion for a time relieved the people of this trouble about the Constitution, so far as the Southern leaders were concerned. Those zealous Southern patriots whose devotion to the Union and the Constitution had been so loudly proclaimed, threw off the mask and stood in open revolt against the United States. Jerry Black, now a favorite friend and adviser of Mr. Johnson, as Attorney General, had decided that the States had no right under the Constitution to secede; but that if they should secede, the Constitution did not confer on the Government any power to restrain them. The imbecile Buchanan adopted this view of the Attorney General, and communicated it to Congress as his own opinion. While those Democratic champions of the Constitution in the South, who, like Jeff. Davis, occupied places of power in the civil government, or, like Lee, Toombs, and Breckinridge, buckled on the sword, ceased to trouble us with their ravings about the Constitution, their friends and allies in the North, the Copperhead party of 1861 and 1867, kept up the cry; and it is singular to see how little has been done since the outbreak of the war that has not, in the opinion of these patriotic gentlemen, been done in open violation of the Constitution. The Constitution was invoked against every step, however apparent the necessity for it, that was taken by Mr. Lincoln or by Congress to put down the rebellion.

1. The war itself was unconstitutional.
2. It was conducted on unconstitutional principles.
3. All persons in the South brought within our lines by military occupation, were entitled to the full protection of the Constitution of the United States. If their slaves attempted to escape, they must be sent back by military escort.
4. As McClellan, at the head of the Grand Army of the Potomac, marched into Virginia, it was his constitutional duty, in the view of these patriots, to protect the house and property of every rebel by a military guard. This he did, and the Copperheads give him the credit of standing by the Constitution. In fact, McClellan all along fought and got whipped on "constitutional" principles.
5. If the soldiers were cold and shelterless, it was unconstitutional to build fires with fence-rails, the private property of rebels. It were better the soldiers should freeze than to violate the Constitution; for, does not Article V. of the amendments of the Constitution of the United States declare that no person shall be deprived of his property "without due process of law"?
6. It was unconstitutional for the President to call for 75,000 volunteers.
7. It was unconstitutional to enlist men for three years.
8. The draft was unconstitutional.
9. It was unconstitutional to prevent Northern men aiding and comforting the rebellion.
10. It was unconstitutional as well as barbarous to make soldiers of the negroes.
11. Emancipation was unconstitutional.
12. Greenbacks were unconstitutional.
13. Everything calculated to suppress rebellion was unconstitutional, and the only way to uphold the Constitution was to destroy it by letting the South go its own way in peace.

Since the close of the war, hundreds of the old Democratic leaders of the South have joined their Northern allies in their old cry of "the Constitution! the Constitution!" They cry aloud for its preservation. They always forget to mention the circumstance that they fought four years to destroy it. Andrew Johnson now stands at the head of this party, and he bawls "Constitution" louder than any of them.

"Patriotism," said Dr. Samuel Johnson, "is the last refuge of a scoundrel." Prating about one's devotion to the Constitution is the unmistakable outward token of a rebel. Andrew Johnson, in his two recent proclamations, has been parroting the *role* of the whipped seceders with suspicious fidelity. Let him be mindful of the fate which overtook them.

FOUR EPISTLES TO GENERAL GRANT.

The Hon. B. H. Hill, of Georgia, who has recently been severely handled by "old Joe Brown," in a printed discussion of the reconstruction question, and who was referred to by General Pope in his recent letter to General Grant, as one of the incendiary and dangerous Southern leaders, does not mean to allow himself to drop into obscurity. He has accordingly taken to writing to General Grant himself. It is his intention, we believe, to favor the General, not with one copy, but with *four* epistles. General Grant is pretty fully occupied, we presume, with the duties of his office, and his general supervision of the work of reconstruction; and he may be troubled to find time to read Hill's letters. The first one fills more than two columns of solid type in the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*, and opens with a lecture to General Grant, pointing out to him his power and his duty to the people of this nation, to employ that power in accordance with the views and wishes of B. H. Hill, of Georgia. "Events," he says, "have thrust upon you the gravest responsibility in human annals. A few months will determine, and determine beyond recall, whether you are equal or unequal to the task." He then informs the General, in substance, though not in words, that if he shall prove equal to the emergency, and carry out the constitutional opinions of B. H. Hill, of Georgia, his reputation "will rise, the very Teneriffe of human reputations." But if, on the contrary, he should fail to carry out the constitutional principles entertained by B. H. Hill, of Georgia, the General is assured that "no mortal ever fell to lower deep from higher place, only because so blind to chance or unequal to duty." In this potent strain he lectures [illegible] the necessity of saving the Constitution, as the only legitimate [illegible] will, and, therefore, the only supreme American law." It is only a few days since the President of the United States, in an elaborate epistle to the General, informed him that the Constitution ought not to be abolished. If General Grant should now abolish the Constitution he will not be able to plead ignorance, for he has been duly warned by both Hill and Johnson.

☞ The magnificent ovation received by General Sheridan at St. Louis shows how the popular heart beats for that gallant patriot and hero. Thirty thousand men turned out to welcome him; ten thousand torch bearers lighted him to his quarters, while salutes of artillery, strains of music and shouts of multitudes of stalwart men proclaimed, "well done good and faithful servant."

The acting President "showed crafty, serpent-like wisdom in revoking General Grant's instructions for Sheridan to report at Washington," as it prevented the General from passing through the loyal States to his command in the far West, over the very route which Johnson travelled a year ago, when making his pilgrimage with Seward and Nasby to the tomb of Douglas. A welcome as hearty and loud as that which he received at St. Louis, would have met him at every city on his course. A series of such popular demonstrations might cause "unpleasantness" of feeling in the placid breast of the "humble individual," and produce disagreeable emotions in court circles.

☞ Washington specials state that the result of the "California election has produced much good feeling with the President and his immediate friends of the political firm of Blair, Black, Binckley & Co. Mr. Johnson looks upon it purely as an endorsement of his position, and as marking the ebb tide of the Republican flood. Its effect will be to cause him to persevere in his present course." If this be true it would strongly indicate that Johnson is insane. It is notorious that the California election turned on local and personal issues entirely. A "ring" of corrupt, venal, political gamblers, [illegible] and thieves, had seized upon the Republican organization, and foisted themselves upon the ticket as the nominees of the party; there was no possible way of getting rid of them, except by dumping them out. Some twenty thousand of the most respectable men in the Republican party deliberately voted the opposition ticket, for the sole purpose of defeating the "ring" and purging their party of the incubus that weighed it down, and brought scandal upon its fair name. The election will serve to clear the decks for the Presidential struggle next fall and place the party in good working and fighting condition. If Johnson really thinks the Republicans were endorsing his policy when they were "kicking out" a parcel of knaves as corrupt as himself, he is hugely mistaken. They esteem him even less than the vagabonds whom they have thrown overboard. At the next election they will put as deep a brand on his "policy" as they have just stamped upon a pack of corrupt office-seekers who afflicted their organization.

☞ The people of Roxbury have voted by four to one for annexation to Boston, which raises the latter to the rank of the fourth city in the United States—Brooklyn, a suburb of New York, being the third city in point of population.

According to the census of 1860, Boston then numbered 177,840, and Roxbury 25,137; total, 202,977. There are three other considerable suburb cities which ought to be annexed to Boston, as they constitute portions of it in every respect except political—viz., Charlestown, Chelsea and Cambridge.

The population of the whole "Hub," in 1860, was as follows:

Boston	177,840
Roxbury	25,137
Charlestown	[illegible]
Chelsea	[illegible]
Cambridge	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

This exceeds Brooklyn, which was by the same census 266,661, and would make Boston the third city in rank. Boston, with Roxbury annexed, will have a formidable competitor in Chicago, in 1870, for the fourth place, and if the capital of New England wishes to keep ahead of us at that census, it would do well to annex Charlestown, Cambridge and Chelsea, for unless it is prepared to foot up 275,000 inhabitants, it must be content with the rank next below Chicago, and compete thereafter with St. Louis, Cincinnati, Baltimore and New Orleans, while Chicago drives ahead past Brooklyn, and enters upon a race with Philadelphia for the second place among American cities in 1880.

☞ The Copperheads of Ohio opened their campaign with the cry of "down with negro suffrage," and actually expected to sweep the State on that ism. But as the contest progresses and the fight thickens, the leaders begin to discover that the opposing cry of "equal rights and exact justice to all men," enlists an unexpected number of supporters from their own ranks. The Columbus *Statesman*, the old Democratic State organ, perceiving the manifest drift of the popular current, has come out for impartial suffrage. Over its ticket it has placed the sentence, "On a constitutional amendment, giving the negroes the right to vote and hold office—yes."

A few years hence any Democrat paper in the land will swear that its party never opposed, but were always in favor of impartial suffrage irrespective of race or color. As the great Republican party of progress moves forward like an army of invasion into the domain of prejudice and error, and overcome opposition to right and justice by the power of argument and voice, the so-called Democratic party follows in the rear, plunders its battle-fields, and claims possession of the fortresses its valor has secured.

☞ A resolution was adopted by the Board of Supervisors yesterday, looking to a termination of the joint tenancy of the city and county in the Court House building. The ground constituting the Court House square belongs to the public. The terms of the original grant of title limit its use or occupancy to "county buildings." The Court House is owned by the city and county in common, in the proportion of eight parts to the former, and thirteen parts to the latter. A committee of the Board of Supervisors was appointed to buy the city's interest in the building. This is equivalent to a notice to quit, and will probably hasten the building of a new City Hall.

☞ The Association of Organized Trades, or Trades Assembly, of Sheffield, England, have expelled the Saw-Grinders' Union, and passed the following resolution by unanimous vote:

"That this executive has read with pain and regret the resolutions purporting to have been passed at a meeting of the Saw Grinders' Union on the [illegible] inst., and hereby expresses its conviction that the said resolutions amount, if not to a justification, at least to a palliation of the diabolical acts perpetrated by Broadhead and his wicked accomplices, and that the society of saw-grinders, by passing such resolutions, become accomplices in the destruction of property, personal violence, and murder, for trade purposes; and this executive, viewing such deeds with the utmost abhorrence and disgust, assures the said society of saw-grinders that [illegible] have purged themselves from such abominable practices, which are alike [illegible] to humanity as well as on the [illegible] and the working classes generally, and further, till they have shown by their conduct contrition for their past misdeeds, and give a guarantee that for the future such fiendish practices shall be discountenanced by the said society, the Executive of the Association of Organized Trades cannot and will not hold communion with, or be in any way, either directly or indirectly, connected with that society."

LITERATURE.

Notices of New Publications.

ALL THE WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES: From the Alleghanies to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf; containing their history from the earliest times, with local history, incidents of pioneer life, military events, biographical sketches; combined with full geographical descriptions of the different States, Territories, cities and towns—the whole being illustrated by 200 engravings, presenting views of the cities and principal towns, public buildings and monuments, battle fields, historic localities, natural curiosities, etc., principally from drawings taken on the spot by the authors. By John W. Barber, author of Historical Collections of Connecticut, Massachusetts, etc., and Henry Howe, author of Historical Collections of Virginia, Ohio, the Great West, etc. Cincinnati, O.: No. 111 Main street—Howe's Subscription Book Concern. 1867.

The very profuse title page of this work answers the purpose of a table of contents, and will give the reader as clear an idea of the scope of the work as any notice we can make of it. The descriptions of the various States and Territories are prepared in gazetteer style, and, judging from the chapter on Illinois, are probably correct. The most valuable part of the work is contained in the incidents of pioneer life, which have been gathered together and placed in convenient reference form for the first time. Among these incidents are the heroism of Elizabeth Zane, at the siege of Fort Henry, 1777; the Battle of the Blue Licks, Kentucky, with the Indians, in 1782; the autobiography of Peter Cartwright; the establishment of the Moravian Mission in Ohio, and the defeat of General St. Clair by the Indians in 1791; the famous interview between General Harrison and Tecumseh, at Vincennes, Indiana; the establishment of the Rapp community at New Harmony; the siege of Fort Wayne; the Chicago massacre; the conquest of Kaskaskia; the campaign against the Indians at Peoria in 1812; the defeat of General Taylor at Rock Island in 1814; Brock's invasion of Detroit; the Comanche tornado; the well-known Missouri war over the boundary lines with Iowa; the storming of the hotel at Bellevue, Iowa, in 1840; the attack on St. Louis, in 1780, by the English and Indians from Mackinaw; the New Madrid earthquake; the expulsion of the Mormons from Missouri in 1838, and the operations of the Vigilance Committee in San Francisco. These are but a few of the events connected with the early history of the various Western States which are preserved in this volume, but they will at once convince the reader [illegible] if no other, the work is one of great value for reference. The book is well illustrated by engravings from drawings made on the spot, which, in the main, are very faithful.

THE DICTIONARY OF FREE MASONRY: Comprising all topics, proper for public explanation, in the Rituals, History and Nomenclature of the Royal Art. By Rob Morris, LL. D. Chicago: John C. W. Bailey, Publisher and Proprietor. Northwestern Publishing house, 164 Clark street. P. O. Box 1499. 1867.

Rob Morris is the incarnation of Free Masonry. Take Masonry away from Rob Morris and there would be little left. He has made it the study of his life, until it has become a mania with him, and, therefore, when he speaks, he does so with authority. We should as soon think of disputing Agassiz in natural history or Cogan in numismatology, as to take issue with Morris on any matter connected with Masonry. The mere announcement of his name, therefore, in connection with a dictionary of his favorite topic, carries a weight with it which renders any further notice of it almost unnecessary.

A thorough dictionary of Masonic terms has long been a necessity with the craft. In foreign languages such works abound, but in English, up to the present time, there has been no standard work. To supply this want has been the aim of Mr. Morris, and, if one uninitiated in the mysteries may be a judge, the work has been well done. The topics treated are the ancient and genuine system of Blue Lodge Masonry, the more modern system known as Chapter Masonry, Council Masonry, High Priest Masonry and Encampment Masonry, and, lastly, Scotch Masonry, Adoptive Masonry, and the so-called Side Degrees, which in this work are entitled Unsystematical Masonry. The articles of a geographical and topographical character, and also those upon Sacred Biography, are very valuable, and the history of the various Grand Lodges is full of important information for Masons. The publisher has brought out the book in very neat style.

☞ The church in New Haven which was built and owned by Gerard Hallock, Esq., and which cost him $112,000, has been conveyed by the latter to a body of trustees for the [illegible]. It is now under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. H. Carroll.

LONDON.

The Reform Bill.

Probable Effect of the New Charter.

Fears for the Fate of Aristocracy and Monarchy.

Question of Revenue and Taxation.

The Meeting of Emperor and Kaiser at Salzburg.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
LONDON, England, August 31.

The session of Parliament which was prorogued to-day will be famous in the history of England. It ought to go down to posterity as the Session of Concessions. If any man had said, six months ago, that a Reform Bill, embodying household suffrage, would be passed in the then existing Parliament, and carried, too, by a Tory Ministry, he would have been disregarded as a visionary and a utopian. Nevertheless, such a measure is now the law of England. On Thursday last the sacred formula of *La reine le veut* was pronounced over the measure by the Queen's Commissioners, and thenceforward it was an act of Parliament.

The Royal speech, which was read by the Lord Chancellor, alludes to the measure in the following paragraph:

"I have had great satisfaction in giving my assent to a bill for amending the representation of the people in Parliament. I earnestly trust that the extensive and liberal measure which you have passed may effect a durable settlement of a question which has long engaged public attention; and that the large number of my subjects who will be for the first time admitted to the exercise of the elective franchise may, in the discharge of the duties thereby devolved upon them, prove themselves worthy of the confidence which Parliament has reposed in them."

The act will not come into actual operation, however, for eighteen months, and during this period the present administration may be regarded as the occupants of office. It must be said that the leader of the Conservative party displayed the qualities of a great strategist throughout. He knew perfectly well that neither of the opposing parties in the House of Commons could carry such a measure. He, therefore, threw it before the House to be dealt with by the members in their collective capacity. He knew, of course, how the Liberals would receive it, and he also knew that, with such support as he could bring from the Tory ranks, a much more liberal measure than either side were disposed to propose would be carried. He was right, and the result has shown that he was.

The question now is, What will be the effect of the new charter? There are three views taken. There is the pessimist view, which is entertained by men of great intellect and influence, like Lord Cranborne and Mr. Lowe, in the House of Commons, and by Lords Shaftesbury, Harrowby and Ellenborough in the House of Lords. Their opinion is that the classes who will be admitted under the new law will swamp the educated and propertied class, and that aristocracy and monarchy will disappear under the advancing wave of democracy. Lord Ellenborough did not speak against the bill, as he was expected to do, but, in a formal protest, he has stated that one of its effects will be that labor will henceforth legislate for capital, and poverty for property, and that individual liberty and the security of property, the two foundations of the national prosperity, will be weakened. These are serious words uttered by so experienced and grave a statesman as Lord Ellenborough.

The *Saturday Review*, in its last issue, apprehends that the "land question" will be one of the first raised under the reformed Parliament, and the radical *Star* re-echoes the same opinion. There is, therefore, some foundation for the fears entertained by the great landowners as to the results of the bill.

A second view is that the new measure will give an impetus to good and beneficial legislation, and that, as the Reform Bill of 1832 led to the repeal of the Corn Laws, the freedom of trade, a cheap press and emancipated colonies, so the Reform Bill of 1867 will lead to an extension of education, a separation of Church and State, diminished taxation, a contented Ireland, and general prosperity.

The third view is, that the measure will have very little effect; that things will go on very much as they used to do; that the poor borough electors will sell themselves as heretofore; that the leaseholders will follow their landlords, as in times past; and that property will have the same or greater command over poverty than ever. There is some truth in each of these views, and it will very much depend on accident and circumstances in which of them time will show the greatest amount of truth exists.

It must be admitted that there is a rising tendency in the working classes to resist what they call the despotism of capital. This feeling is predominant in their minds. They are becoming more anxious of their power, and therefore, more confident in it. The resistance of the tenant at will to the exacting landlord is but a new branch of the same wide question of the conflicting claims of labor and property. Will a Reform Bill founded on household suffrage find the means of reconciling them? I do not think it will, any more than even a wider suffrage has done in America. No doubt social questions will henceforth form the staple subject for consideration in Parliament; but the bare outsides and incidents of the formidable question of poverty will be dealt with. How, for instance, is education, which all admit to be desirable, to be given to children who are required to work in agricultural gangs and factories when they should be at school? Why should those who buy an education for their own children be taxed for the education of the children of others who are afterwards to compete with them in the various walks of life? Why attack the property of the independent and sober father to cover the neglect of the poor or dissolute one? Between 1833 and 1866 there were taxes to the amount of £40,073,822 repealed or reduced in this country in the interest of the industrial classes, and £26,848,356 of taxation imposed, being an actual diminution of £13,[illegible].

One would imagine that with such a reduction of taxation there would be less occasion for an increased revenue; yet the fact is, that the public income, which was £56,000,000 in round numbers in 1832, was £67,800,000 in 1866, being an increase of nearly £12,000,000 in the same period. I know this is adduced as a proof of the prosperity of the country, but, if carried out, it would lead to this absurd conclusion: That the more you diminish taxation—that is to say, the public revenue—the more you augment it. Again, the total exports and imports have increased from £265,000,000 in 1832 to £534,000,000 in 1861, or nearly double. But in the same period the amount expended in the actual relief of the poor in England and Wales has increased from £4,800,000 to £6,400,000, so that, if our wealth be growing, our poverty is growing also; whereas the problem to be solved is, how a nation is to grow rich without getting poorer. The amount of the poor rate is, in fact, greater than it was in 1834, when it was said that property was swamped by poverty and when the Poor Law Amendment Act was passed to remedy that state of things. The amount contributed by wealthdom to pauperdom was eight shillings and a fraction for each head of population in 1834; now, in spite of the attempted cure, it is six shillings and a fraction. I do not expect that the Parliament of the future will attack this question in its only vital part, and therefore, I think the pessimists are needlessly alarmed. Neither do I agree with those optimists who believe that it will be a cure for all the evils of the nation. It may, perhaps, advance the solution of the great social land and labor question, but I am convinced it is outside of Parliament that the effective settlement of it will be made.

The House of Lords has pronounced judgment in the important case of the shareholders in Gurney & Overend's Bank. The question was simply whether the shareholders, having been themselves induced by fraudulent representations, on the part of the directors, to join the bank, were liable to the creditors to the extent of their shares. The law Lords unanimously decided that they were—the only judgment that could be pronounced consistent with justice. In pronouncing judgment, Lord Cranworth said: "For the honor of the great mercantile community of the city of London I wish I could believe that the prospectus (of the directors who got up the company) was honestly framed. But I cannot. I must believe that the truth was intentionally concealed and hopes held out by those who framed the prospectus who deceived those who trusted to it. There was both *suggestio falsi* and *suppressio veri*." Now no men stood higher in the city of London for honor and respectability than those of whom Lord Cranworth speaks in this strong language; and yet we see they were a nest of rogues.

What are we coming to? The Sheffield Saw Grinders' Union have stood by Broadhead and Crookes and refused to expel them from the Union. Indeed they justified their conduct on the broad doctrine of Trade Union State-Reason, and called on Parliament to pass more equitable laws as the only means of putting an end to such deeds as Broadhead and Crookes, by their own confession, have been guilty of. It is a terrible state of society where murderers and the plotters of murders are upheld openly and in the face of day. I do not know whether there is any truth in what the well known Father Ignatius says of the schools of England. He tells us that they are sinks of vice and hotbeds of iniquity, and that [illegible] parents [illegible] by paying [illegible] a year for instruction for their children in such dens of iniquity. It must be admitted that there are ugly features in a society that can boast of exports and imports of more than £500,000,000 a year.

There will be a lull in home politics until the new Parliament assembles, and if those politicians and prophets who "see good in everything" are to be credited, there will be a lull also in foreign affairs. I confess I doubt this. The great topic of the moment is the meeting of the Emperors Napoleon and Francis Joseph at Salzburg, concerning which the telegraph wires are flashing all sorts of rumors. There can be no doubt of the perfect identity of political interests between France and Austria, and as little of the cordial friendship which subsists between the two monarchs. The telegram of yesterday announced that peace was their desire—"not Fleury's more"—but this morning it is announced that this peace is to be founded on an observation of the articles of the treaty of Prague. Now, seeing that Prussia has already gone beyond the treaty of Prague, in forming a military alliance with the States of South Germany, and in forcing the Northern Schleswigers to send deputies to the North German Parliament, it is not difficult to foresee what answer will be returned by Prussia to the invitation sent out by the Imperialists of Salzburg. The situation is very *tendue*. On the one side, there are rumors of a Russo-Prussian alliance, and, on the other, of a Franco-Austrian. Italy and Turkey would cast in their fortunes with the latter, and it is said that England would form part of the alliance against the Northern combination. But Lord Stanley is too wise to embark England on either side. There are signs in the smaller States that are not without their significance just now. There has been a change of Ministry in Roumania, where a member of the Prussian House of Hohenzollern reigns; there is great agitation in Bulgaria, and the Sultan's Government has sent troops in that direction. A new Council of State, composed of ten Christians and ten Mohammedans, has been created in Turkey; large quantities of Prussian guns are seized on the Hungarian frontiers. Russian agents are traversing the Austrian dominions, exciting the Sclavonians against the rule of Austria; French journalists are in Denmark and have been received with the greatest enthusiasm; extensive purchases of horses are made in Hungary for France. Look where one will, there are all the signs of a coming storm, and when it does come, it will be the most violent and extensive that has been seen in Europe for a thousand years.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Great Electoral Contest at Montreal—Devlin against McGee and Lanctot against Cartier—A Close and Exciting Contest.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
MONTREAL, Canada, September 5.

FIRST DAY.

This is the first of the two days set apart to elect Representatives for the city of Montreal. Montreal is divided into three divisions, called Montreal East, Centre, and West. For the Centre Division there was no contest to-day, nor will there be, there being no opponents to Workman and Carter.

MONTREAL EAST.

For this division there are three candidates, namely, Hon. Geo. E. Cartier, present member, and Mr. Medaric Lanctot, for House of Commons, and M. Ledger Labelle for Local Legislature, Cartier running for this Legislature also. There are three wards in the division, namely, St. Louis, St. Mary's and St. James'; and in each ward were three polls, making in all nine polls.

At 9 a. m. the polls opened, and at 11 a. m. Cartier had polled 199 votes; Lanctot, 108; Cartier's majority, 91. Labelle had polled 101 votes; Cartier, 194; Cartier's majority, 93.

MONTREAL WEST.

In this division there were three candidates, namely, Hon. T. D. McGee and Bernard Devlin, for House of Commons, and Mr. A. W. Ogilvie, for Local Legislature. The last, not being opposed, was declared elected on the day of nomination. In this division there are also three wards, namely, St. Lawrence, St. Antoine and St. Annis. In these three wards there were fifteen polls. At 9 a. m. the polls opened, and an animated contest began. At 11 a. m. the state of the polls was as follows: For McGee, 569; Devlin, 414; McGee's majority, 155. At 12 m. McGee's majority had increased to 469, and at 2 p. m. it was reported to be something like 800.

The Ministerial press acted unfairly in the election, calling Devlin a Fenian, and saying that Fenian money had been remitted him from New York to aid his election. Mr. Devlin refuted both these insinuations, but the lie told among the ignorant English and Scotch, and did him harm. The *Gazette* and *Telegraph*, both servile toadies of the Ministry (yet boasting of independence, of which they have not a spark), were foremost in this attack.

It is likely that the contest will be continued to-morrow with great vigor.

At 6 p. m. the polls were closed, and the state of the election was: Cartier, 1,675; Lanctot, 1,108; Cartier's majority, 567. McGee, 1,963; Devlin, 1,462; McGee's majority, 501.

The troops were confined to barracks, to be ready to turn out at a moment's notice, but their services were not called into requisition, so that, thus far, no blood has been spilt; and it was feared there would be. Here it was, according to the "loyal" papers, that gangs of Fenians were to operate and make another Limestone Ridge. Any man who voted for Devlin was to be regarded as a pro-Fenian, or, at least, as disloyal. This was the idea of *English fair play* indulged in by the *Gazette* and *Telegraph* and their *claqueurs*, and there was no Reform paper of enough vigor to counteract this dirty work—the *Herald* being edited by a puling, broken-down man, also an Englishman.

To-morrow will finish the election, and if there is to be a riot it will take place then.

MONTREAL, Canada, September 6.

SECOND DAY.

At the close of the poll last night, McGee stood 501 ahead of his opponent. At 9 a. m. to-day the polls were reopened, and a marked improvement took place on Devlin's side. His friends took possession of the polls, and passed their voters in as fast as they came up. The consequence was at 10 a. m. McGee's majority had fallen from 501 to 480. The announcement of this caused a good deal of excitement, and Devlin's friends took heart and worked actively. At 1 p. m. McGee's majority had fallen to 456, and the English and Scotch gathered before the *Telegraph* office to read the bulletin, began to look uneasy.

The *Telegraph* and *Gazette* did not cease to charge Mr. Devlin with all sorts of offences and insinuate more, so as to prejudice the electors, yet these papers are crying out for *fair play*. Their falsehoods, however, having been all refuted, the last had very little effect. Mr. Devlin had no support of any consequence from the press, the *Herald* being a weak, spiritless journal. There was no *Globe* to defend the cause or attack the sneaking enemy. The *Gazette*, *Daily News*, and *Telegraph* were and are in the pay of the Government. Mr. Devlin, therefore, contended under a great disadvantage. He gained ground, however, and at two in the afternoon the polls stood: McGee, 856; Devlin, 722. Devlin's majority, 134, showing Devlin's gain to-day, which lessened McGee's majority to 367.

In the East Division the contest was not less active, although it excited less interest. There the Rouges rallied in great force, and took the lead from Cartier. At ten in the forenoon Lanctot had gained sixteen on this day's polling, and at one in the afternoon he had gained fifty four, while Mr. Labelle had made still greater gains, running for the local Legislature.

Cartier had drawn about him every man of influence whom he could induce to support him, and Lanctot had only the working classes to support him, but they did it nobly.

From 5 to 7 Cartier's majority was pulled down to 513, and, at 6 p. m., the polls were closed, and the figures showed McGee's majority 183. Mr. McGee has, therefore, been elected again for Montreal West. He won his election by the bad faith of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, the men of which voted for him, although Brydges said they would not be led to support any one. There is no doubt the men received a hint how to vote.

Cartier is elected by 500 or 600 majority, owing to open bribery.

At 5 p. m. a shower of rain fell, but it did not in the least cool the ardor of either side. After the closing of the polls Devlin's friends went up to McGee's headquarters (Mechanics' Hall) to attack it, and gutted and smashed it up.

A riot ensued, the police and volunteer cavalry siding McGee's side. Several persons were badly hurt, revolvers being freely used on both sides.

The State Elections.

The following are the State elections to be held this year:

Iowa—October 8.—Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Institutions, Judges and members of Legislature.

Kansas—November 5.—Members of Legislature and amendments to Constitution.

Maryland—November 5.—Constitution.

Massachusetts—November 5.—Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General, Councillors, and members of General Court.

Minnesota—November 5.—Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, and members of the Legislature.

New Jersey—November 5.—Members of Legislature.

New York—November 5.—Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons, Judges and members of Legislature.

Ohio—October 8.—Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer of State, Auditor, Comptroller of the Treasury, Attorney General, Judges, members of Board of Public Works, members of Legislature, and suffrage amendment to the Constitution.

Pennsylvania—October 8.—Judge of Supreme Court and members of the Legislature.

Wisconsin—November 5.—Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller, Attorney General, Inspector of Prisons, members of Legislature, and amendment to Constitution.

The Yellow Fever at Galveston.

Flake's Bulletin gives the following details of the progress of the disease at Galveston up to the 1st inst.:

Total deaths to August 24, 434; Sunday, August 25, 28; Monday, August 26, 18; Tuesday, August 27, 21; Wednesday, August 28, 26; Thursday, August 29, 32; Friday, August 30, 39; Saturday, August 31, [illegible]. Total for the week, 185. Total for the season, [illegible].

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

Interesting Views Among the Yankton Indians.

A Dance and Pow-wows.

The Journey Down the River from Fort Sully.

Conversations with Indians at Fort Thompson.

The Noble Red Man at Home.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
NEAR YANKTON AGENCY, September 4, 1867.

On Saturday afternoon, after the adjournment of the Council, another witness, the post interpreter, and an old trader, was examined relative to the character of the country on the Big Cheyenne and White Earth Rivers. His account agreed substantially with that of previous witnesses. He had been, he said, up the Cheyenne to the Black Hills. There was much good bottom land on the river, and a quantity of timber, oak and cottonwood. Two creeks, Cherry and Plum, which empty into the Cheyenne, also have good bottoms, tolerably well timbered. He also says that there's a quantity of timber—pine—on the Black Hills. Clemont, another witness, said the trees were so close together there that a man could hardly get through. There was also plenty of game there, elk and buffalo.

"How did the buffalo get through the timber?" asked a curious Commissioner. "Oh, that is their business," said the witness.

From the testimony thus far taken, and from personal observation there seems little doubt that the bottoms of the Missouri and of the two rivers named above will suffice for all the Sioux west of the Missouri, with the exception of the Ogallallahs, who stretch far to the west, over the Big Horn Mountains. There is hardly land enough to support them, receiving, as they should, assistance from the Government. As the chief said in council, when they had once got started and had raised something, the hostile bands would gradually join them. The Indians are not in favor of war for war's sake. They generally resort to it because it is the only means of correcting a wrong. By an ingenious act of Congress, passed in 1861, Indians have no standing in a court. No case can come before the Court of Claims where an Indian is a party. He is deprived by an agent of his goods, and has no redress in the ordinary way. He can get no complaint to Washington, and so in the good old fashion he goes to war.

Spoliatis arma supersunt, as the poet said about the wronged and oppressed provincials of his day. One of the officers at Fort Thompson, once upon a time, lusted in his heart after the wife of a Chief, and, in the primitive fashion, in the first place went to the Chief's wife and proposed to employ her (she was the prettiest of his two wives) as a washerwoman. The Two-Kettle gentleman consented. A few nights after the Indian was aroused by a visit from the Lieutenant, who was accompanied by an interpreter. The Chief sprang out with his gun, but, seeing a white man dropped it. Then the representative of the military branch of the Government and commander at Fort Thompson, stated that he must have the wife. The Chief, as he states, when examined, having made peace with the whites, did not want to go to war about a woman. Said he "I wish he had given me something for her if it was only a half dollar or even five cents. The Indians laughed at me so much because he got her for nothing." That was a degree of philosophy which these children of nature are not generally supposed to possess. When the officer went up to Sully, he took his servant, whom he had thus captured with his bow and spear, along with him. The Indian long ago complained to General Sully, who forwarded a statement of the case to General Stanley. No notice appears to have been taken of it, however. She was one of the women who danced at night. There her husband saw her, and she urged him to take her on the boat down to the Crow Creek Agency. He declined and told her to keep away from him. One might feel a little more sympathy for the Two-Kettle if he had not himself, at various times, seduced and led off and stolen twenty-two women. So he has received a lesson.

Doubtless the Lieutenant's conduct was not quite so scampish as that of David *in re.* Uriah, but it was essentially unpleasant to the husband. Such things are at least as hard to bear as taxation without representation. It is the terrible deterioration in the *morale* of the regular army which renders it now unadvisable to place the control of the Indians in the hands of the officers. It certainly shows a great determination in taste when educated men reared in a belief in that essential dogma, that the face must be washed once a day, stoop to a squaw, so homely and so dirty a luxury. Vice does sometimes assume a hideous mien.

When Saturday evening came, certain grateful Indians and Indianesses made their appearance, and serenaded the boat. In most communities the serenade precedes the feast and serves as the swelling prologue of the imperial theme. Here it followed it. Out of a full stomach the heart speaketh. These ceremonies were led by an old gentleman with a very improper name, who beat a drum, simply constructed by drawing some deerskin over a hoop. It was a poor tambourine. There accompanied him a variety of women, who formed a circle, and as he beat, moved around with a side step, complicated with little upward jumps. A number of these women had the lower portion of their faces smutted, giving them the unearthly appearance supposed to be peculiar to Satan's grandmother. This blacking signified that the relatives of these individuals had at various times killed some Rees, members of a tribe living in the vicinity of Fort Benton. The ring-master was profuse in witty remarks during the intervals of their [illegible]. Whenever these women espied any one near them, they would seize him, drag him into the circle, and there he was compelled to dance until he bought himself clear. Is it well to relate how I was thus grabbed by the collar, and compelled to conduct myself like a Shaker or a howling Dervish, sandwiched between a squaw, aged forty-nine, with a coaled face, and whose body quivered like a jelly in a mould, and a young squaw, daubed with vermillion until she resembled one of the poppies of the field. Our conversation was limited, owing to our ignorance of each other's tongues, and to the jolting and unpleasant way in which we progressed around the circle. Finally a present of some sugar brought release. This happy concord of sounds, from which Wagner could have gotten ideas for the music of the future, lasted till daybreak. The Commissioner gave them sugar and coffee, and they were happy. From their conduct one could hardly imagine that these dancing ladies had all been converted by an eminent missionary.

The boat left Fort Sully on Sunday morning, and we floated rapidly down the river, which had fallen about a foot. As we ran along the boat swept over many a bar, rocking and shaking her from stem to stern, and two hours were spent on one sand heap. As we went southward, grasshoppers began to reappear, and the numbed mosquitoes thawed out. We took on board several Indians, bound for Fort Thompson, who spent their time in sleeping, smoking and most immoderate eating. They were awkward in the use of knife and fork, but their zeal fully made up for their ignorance. Animated by an ardent love of the white man, they ate his victuals until the most experienced of the waiters were appalled. Then they smoked Killikinnick and slept.

Thus slipping down the river, the true days of golden idleness began. If anyone worked it was but to give a keener zest to laziness. The effects of association had previously developed themselves, and remained in full force. Everything and everybody was Indianized, with the exception of a few of the members of the Commission, who remained faithful to their primitive old world habits. I am led to the belief that nearly every letter written to a woman by those on this noble boat—which can run 300 miles a day when so disposed, which has not, however, been the case, owing to the excessive care of the pilot, who, if she ran rapidly, would be unable to see the sandbars on which it is essential to the reputation of a first class pilot to put her—has been commenced with the expressive monosyllable "how," or the endearing words "dear squaw." What the young ladies will think of it I can't quite say. While thus speaking of squaws, I don't see why I should not give a statement of the views of Little Swan, a Yankton Chief, his opinions being delivered while the Chief was seated by the stove in the cabin of the St. John, and [illegible] fully interpreted by [illegible] Alexander Rencontre, son of [illegible] Rencontre, a high-toned Canadian. [illegible] Little Swan observed that two things [illegible] drew all men—women and whisky. To this his companion said "How." Then the L. S. went on to say that a year before he went on to Washington with some other Chiefs. He had heard much of the depravity of that place—in fact it had been represented to him as all of the place where whiskey and women were paramount. This is severe upon Washington, but he said it. So, when he went on, he took a mighty promise that he would abstain, and he, the Iron Nation and Long Man did maintain their integrity. Now, for his part, he thought white women much prettiest. They were clean, and they looked nice and white, while the Indian women were dirty and their faces looked like charcoal. Still all the white men who went up the river took Indian wives. He did not understand their taste! Nor do I.

On Monday afternoon we reached Fort Thompson, or Crow Creek Agency, and whistled sweetly for some one to come down to the landing. Somebody came in a rickety ephemeral wagon, whose hind wheels were seeking a divorce from the body. "Why," says the indignant Mr. So-and-so, "do you expect the Commissioners to go up in that?" "Well," said the questioned, "I am considerable of an American citizen, and I strongly think I came down in it." Now that was an argument, but it did not convince, and the Commissioners went up in a mule wagon, suffering great anguish in the operation from the hard-heartedness of the wagon and the general cussedness of the mules. A select party walked to the station and inspected the fortifications, which owed their main strength to a singular odor of skunk which pervaded every corner. Even the reckless Indian would have fallen back before that massive smell. This is a new idea in fortifying, and is capable of being worked up to advantage. The Colonel of Engineers who accompanied us promised to send a report to General Humphreys thereon. After the inspection was over we went roaming around among the tepees, and renewed our acquaintance with the young squaws whom we had met on a previous occasion. They were sincerely glad to see us, and manifested their joy by running straightway to their lodges looking behind them as they went, after the style of Galatea, a young lady referred to by the modest Virgil, who fled to the willows, or the bush, as they call it up here.

We followed—"none but the brave deserve the fair." Do you want an interior scene? *Voila!* A heap of ashes and half-burnt brands in the centre of the tepee; buffalo skins around the sides for the couches; on one of these an aged Indian chopping up tobacco and killikinnick with an old case knife; on another Senora and Senorita Lo sat staring at up; a tin pan with meat, on which flies clustered; a painted skin which serves to wrap up their valuables; a small boy simply clad in a breechclout, and another attired in a straw hat and a streak of red paint; add little toys, fleas, lice, etc., *ad lib.*, and there it is. One fact I ascertained, and that is that the love for paper money is not an acquired, but a natural taste. Various infants from two to five years old, clutched eagerly at five and ten cent notes which were given them, murmuring in babyish accents, *Washtay-do*, which literally translated means "d—d good." But it is the number of pieces that they regard, and, strange and paradoxical as it may seem, it is nevertheless true that four Fessendens are of more value than three Washingtons. By the same rule, four Clarks are of more avail than three Chases. This is a fine example of the *reductio ad absurdum*. After our special Indian had ascertained that we meant to do the "level thing" by his family, his heart waxed soft, and he begged for tobacco. He also disposed of his pouch, a rather pretty one, for a couple of Fessendens. Then we shook hands and departed from the home of this W. R. M.

Crawling out of the low entrance, we sought the society of the maidens in the green corn, who were cooking miscellaneous messes of pumpkin and buffalo. One young woman, the sore-eyed daughter of the chieftain whose presence at the first council has been before mentioned, had blossomed out in a new dress, and had come out to have it inspected. Around her gathered her sisters, and not one envious word came to our ears. All were pleased; all delighted. A skilled fashion writer of the feminine gender would be puzzled to describe the costume of Winona Iron Nation. To begin at the beginning, her hair, plastered to her head by some unguent whose smell was not the sweetest. Around her dainty neck was a necklace of porcupine quills, three rows and three inches wide, with alternating colors of red, yellow, green, blue, black and white. She had thrown off her plaided shawl in order to show the new doeskin overshirt which she had on. In front and in rear it was inlaid with lozenges made of porcupine quills, and from her neck hung streamers of the dyed skin and of red flannel. A pair of leggings prettily embroidered with beads, and little moccasons, completed her costume. We attempted to enter into conversation with the royal maid, but she laughed outrageously at our pronunciation and we left chop-fallen, and returned to the boat. In the evening, Little Pheasant and his daughter, and another Chief with his, visited us to show the progress their daughters were making in civilization. They shook hands, which is an innovation.

ATLANTIC CITY.

The Season and the Situation—Character of the Visitors—A Sea-Storm and Heart-Storm—A Bachelor in Danger—Unexpected Denouement of a Sentimental Comedy.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 7.

This comparatively new sea side resort promises to be very popular, as it ought to be with those who relish the ocean in all its freshness and fulness. It is on the eastern New Jersey coast, about eighty or ninety miles from New York by sea, though the route here is by rail from Philadelphia or Camden directly across the State.

If one could come all the way from the metropolis by water on a comfortable steamer, the journey would be much pleasanter than it is; for, apart from the advantages that boats have over locomotives, the railways of this monopolising, champagne-cider, Stockton owned State would then be avoided.

THE SEASON.

The patronage of Atlantic City has not been very extensive this season, though larger than last year. Real estate owners are making great efforts to build up the place, and to make it a substitute for Cape May, of which it is already a formidable rival. Several spacious and very fair hotels have been erected, and every inducement has been offered for people to visit them. Excursion trains have run all summer from Philadelphia, and have done much to popularize the place, but not to improve its social tone.

Too many of the visitors during the season have been ill-mannered and ill-behaved, and in some instances have been guilty of disgraceful conduct. Still, a number of cultivated and fine people have been, and are still, here, and elegant cottages are springing up along the line of the sea. New York, Boston and Baltimore are represented, and not a few Westerners, who have sojourned here, have preferred it to the Cape, because it is less formal and stiff and frigid.

The hotel registers reveal the names of C. T. Leman, Robert Jones, T. W. Sellew, Mr. and Mrs. R. Crady, H. H. Taylor and daughter, J. A. Drake, George Whipple, Morris Phillips, and two children, and S. N. Leach, from Chicago.

THE SITUATION.

Atlantic City is more like Cape May than any sea-side resort I know. Its position is very similar; its surf and beach are nearly as fine (interested parties declare it finer), and its ocean view quite equal, if not superior.

The visitors have had an opportunity to witness a number of magnificent storms this season, and some of them have enjoyed it so much that they have sat up the greater part of the night to watch the lightning lighting up the fury of the waves. The billows have at times threatened to inundate the town, having rolled up over the beach and cast their spray upon the piazzas of the hotels. That was a sensation, of course, and the women were delighted with an opportunity and an excuse to cling to their nearest masculine friends, assume romantic situations, and speculate upon what might happen if the storm should increase in violence.

A SEA-SIDE IDYL.

An acquaintance has told me of his pleasant experience (forbearing, of course, to give his heroine's name, but making her poetic and charming by simply calling her a "sweet woman,") during a late tempestuous night. He said:

"About sundown we saw by the dark appearance of the sky we should have what sailors call rough weather, and by ten o'clock the breakers were tumbling in magnificently and the ocean roaring like a monster in pain. Clara (I'll call her so for the sake of the narrative) sat on the piazza, and said she had always wanted to witness a storm at sea, and that she was resolved not to go to bed (I respected her for not using the finical word 'retire') until the storm was over.

"She asked me if I should like to sit up too. I looked at her face and figure; they were confoundedly captivating; drank in the low tones of her voice, and replied with a warmth not natural to me, 'I should be delighted to,' with difficulty clipping off the 'darling' that belonged to the sentence.

"'Well, I should be delighted with your company,' was the reply, 'for I think we always enjoy such things more with a sympathetic person, don't you?'

"Of course I did, and I placed my chair close to hers, and looked out upon the sea and the night, and listened to the thunder and the dash of the surf. About twelve, the tempest was at its top, and Clara and I were almost alone. The waves were so high that we could feel the spray in our faces, and the tumult of Nature was such that any one with a spark of appreciation of grandeur must have been stirred by it.

"Clara said it was delightful but fearful, and before fifteen minutes of the sublime had prevailed she was resting upon my shoulder, and I held her hand a willing prisoner. Then a tremendous peal of thunder and a livid lightning leap, as if it had been a fiery spear hurled down into the seething sea, caused her to tremble and lean heavily upon me. I found it difficult to support her, and put my arm about her waist to hold her more securely.

"'Do you like the thunder?' she inquired. 'Doesn't it startle you?' 'Not a bit,' was my response. 'I enjoy it exceedingly. I never knew it was such a delightful thing. Jove can't please me more than to launch all his thunderbolts to-night (and I involuntarily tightened my clasp, and she as involuntarily pressed closer to me.) I will pour him a libation to-morrow if he'll only keep it up until daylight.'

"Jove did keep it up. I fancy Venus must have prompted him. As the whole heavens were in a blaze, Clara vowed she couldn't bear the fierce light, and hid her face in my lap. She was terrified; and yet she wouldn't go to bed. She was afraid to be alone. By the lightning I saw her face, and it looked lovelier than ever. I couldn't resist the temptation. I bent down and kissed her hair; then her forehead; then her cheek; then her lips; and, by all the gods, she returned my kiss.

"At that moment my heart beat like the sea on the beach, and my blood improvised a little storm of its own. I forgot all about the tempest. I pressed Clara in my arms, and lifted up her head, and turned her face to mine, and kissed it with my hungry lips. I felt the tears on her cheek, and my warm mouth drank them up with delicious thirst that grew as it was gratified. I quoted to her all the osculatory poetry I remember, and I have a good memory of such verse. I told her she was 'the sweetest girl in the world;' that I loved her; that all my happiness rested with her, and did and said more ridiculous things than I care to remember.

"I fondled and caressed her until the dawn revealed her flushing face and her disordered hair. She rose then and said she must go. I went with her to her chamber door—it seemed the gate of Paradise—and there I took her once more in my arms and kissed her, and said, in my lowest and best modulated tone, 'Good night, my darlingest darling.'

"The door closed upon my Eden, and I walked to my own room like an exiled angel. I lay down, but sleep was impossible. I reflected what a fool I had been; that I was a philosophic bachelor, and that the poor girl had fallen in love with me, and that she couldn't help it. What was I to do? I couldn't marry, for I wasn't a marrying man. But I was a gentleman, and I must not forget what was due to Clara. I got up and dressed, and paced the piazza until I could have an interview with the girl. She would probably rise late, after the excitement of the night. So I concluded to drive out. I returned in three hours, to find a note in my box, which read:

"'MY GALLANT FRIEND: I forgot to tell you last night that I am engaged. I am afraid I am sentimental, like yourself. My romance got the better of my judgment. The storm made me imprudent. Draw a veil over the past. I shall be on my way to Philadelphia when you get this. Don't try to see me. I don't love you. When we meet again—if we ever do—let it be as strangers.

"'Sincerely, CLARA.'

"That wounded my vanity. She wasn't in love with me after all. But, then, I couldn't bear to marry her. What security, however, has a man against wedlock who falls into such extravagances as I did on that night? I'm beginning to be afraid of myself. Philosophic as I am, if an agreeable woman loved me, how could I help making her my wife? How could I cure her of her affection?"

"Don't you know?" I asked.

"No. Do you?"

"Yes."

"How?"

"As many men have done before you."

"How is that?"

"By marrying her." J. H. B.

VIEWS OF SUMNER.

The Removal of Stanton—Prospects of Impeachment.

[From the Boston Advertiser, September 4.]
BOSTON, August 30, 1867.

I have just visited Senator Sumner, and have had a long talk with him on politics and the men of the hour. One of my first visits to Mr. Sumner, at his Boston house, was made in the company of John Brown, to whom I introduced him. He lay on his bed, still suffering acute pains and utterly prostrated from the effects of the blows of Brooks. John Brown had just come from Kansas, where two of his sons lay buried in bloody shrouds—victims, in their early manhood, to the same savage power which had stricken down the Senator. The old man asked to see the coat which Mr. Sumner had worn when the attack on him was made. He rose, walked feebly across the room, took it from a wardrobe and handed it to John Brown. And then I saw a historical picture which I would not willingly forget. The Senator, half bent over, supporting himself as he stood by holding on to the bed post—John Brown holding up the bloody coat in his left hand, looked at it with compressed lips and austere brow; it needed only what one can see to-day—the aureola around the old man's head, the Senator triumphant and still foremost in the good fight, the slave for whom they suffered, now free and a citizen—to start up in the background in order to translate it into a visible prophecy of the future of our America.

But I must not dwell on the many memories that I have of the Senator's home. Naturally, the first subject introduced was

THE REMOVAL OF STANTON.

"Stanton's removal at this time," said Mr. Sumner, "is a national calamity. Of course the rebels everywhere are encouraged. They see that the President is with them, and this makes them hard-hearted and stiff-necked. You cannot measure the extent of this evil influence. It is a terrible blow at reconstruction. And yet I am confident that reconstruction on just principles will prevail in the end. But its trials are increased. It is sad enough to think of! So great a transition ought to be made under favoring circumstances instead of adverse. To carry it over the transition period with permanent advantage to all the parties to it, the President and all officers, military and civil, should be friendly and congenial. But we shall succeed in spite of every impediment."

"Stanton," I observed, "does not seem to have made many personal friends; everybody seems to be angry at the overthrow of the Secretary, rather than the man."

"Stanton," resumed the Senator, "has not the element of personal popularity. He never cultivated the amenities. He is often impatient, cold, and even harsh, and antagonistic. But he is always a patriot. His fidelity has been constant, down to the last. Here," he added, handing it to me, "is a letter from a gentleman in Washington, who saw him often 'in his last official duties,' and calls him 'one of the [illegible] men.' Such will be the judgment of history. Personally, he must be glad to be relieved. But the office needed him still longer. Nobody, who did not see him habitually during the war, can comprehend the vigor, constancy and extent of his labors, early and late, day and night—making the War Office his bivouac. I remember taking Mr. Emerson with me to visit him at the War Department, and we found him snatching a repast among his files of papers, and attending to his business while he ate. I think my companion was much impressed at the scene. But this was typical. Mr. Lincoln had great faith in him and was truly attached to him. This was because of his real usefulness. I recall gratefully that during all this time he sympathized with me in efforts to induce a Proclamation of Emancipation. He desired it months before it came. When we met we often spoke of the project and regretted the delay. The night of Mr. Lincoln's death he showed character, as he gave orders and watched the dying President. In that room he was Commander-in-Chief, and for a time the whole country was there. He must have a great place in history. Louvois, Pitt and Carnot were great War Ministers—the greatest, Stanton, must find a place in this group."

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Mr. Sumner then spoke of President Johnson: "With a poison," he said, "of ordinary sense and a heart, reconstruction would be easy. The President is perverse, pig-headed and brutal. His talent, such as it is, comes from pugnacity, or as the phrenologists have it, combativeness. When aroused against Jeff. Davis in the Senate, he was on the right side, and his temper gave to his arguments additional force. We all sympathised with him then. We did not know how foolish and shallow he was, nor did we see his prejudices. Little did we think of the evil he would do! I have often said that no man in history has ever done so much evil to his country in the same time. Of course he is a usurper and a tyrant. The wonder is Congress did not act accordingly long ago. It will read badly enough hereafter that Congress did not put him at once in a straight jacket. His crime is shared by Congress. But I am blameless. I have protested and insisted. To me the cause for proceeding was always clear as noon.

"I have never doubted that the President would be impeached. I do not say what judgment I should pronounce, as a Senator, if he were before us; but I have always felt it proper to declare what I thought of him and my sense of the duty of proceeding against him. Some good men have been fogged on the law. Only a little study is needed to clear this up. Let them read Story and Bishop. As a general rule impeachment is a political proceeding for public misconduct. There are persons who think that impeachment would convulse the country. Such talk reminds me of what Charles James Fox said to Napoleon when Napoleon said that the English Ministry had employed assassins against him—'Clear your head of that nonsense.' There is but one thing the country cannot stand, and that is misrule, which is precisely what we have now."

A Fearful Death—A man Roasted in an Oil Refinery.

[From the London (Canada) Free Press.]

In the late fire which occurred at Oil Springs, resulting in the loss of the Hartford Oil Refinery, a man was literally baked to death! He was, at the time of the fire, cleaning out one of the stills. To effect this he had to descend into the still by a small ladder, which had to be drawn up to enable the man to go about his task. While thus working, by some means through the pipe becoming disconnected under the hands of his fellow-workmen on the refinery, the oil ran out, and communicating with the fire, the whole mass was, in a moment, blazing. The man who escaped endeavored to extricate his fellow-workman, and succeeded in grasping his hand, but he was unable to retain his hold through the fierce flame which was rapidly surrounding him, and, to save himself, was compelled to abandon his companion; in the meanwhile being himself severely burned in his efforts to rescue. Rushing through the flames, he escaped, and [illegible] the shrieks [illegible] now and then rang above the roar of flaming oil from the fatal still which was to prove the terrible tomb in which, unavailing by flame, a living man was to grapple with the death heat. So hotter and hotter grew the atmosphere, closer and more stifling the atmosphere, and more intense, though each time feebler, the attempt to draw breath; till at last the almost equally painful silence told the horror-stricken spectators, who stood powerless, that all was over, and that soon nothing but a blackened mass would remain of the man who not an hour before was in the prime of life and health. To add to their distress, the wife of the dying sufferer hurried to the scene, but only to hear the last cry that came from that terrible tomb, and to be borne back again stunned with her grief, to fold almost unconsciously within her arms four little fatherless ones. The poor man was subsequently found in an upright posture, leaning against the corner of the still, and though not touched by the fire, he was but a black, charred mass, whose clothes crumbled away at the first touch, only to reveal the bare, burnt skeleton of the man Hutchinson.

A TERRIBLE RAILWAY DISASTER.

The Accident on the Naugatuck (Conn.) Railroad—Eight Lives Lost.

The accident on the Naugatuck (Conn.) Railroad, on Thursday last, of which the telegraph gave us a summary, proves to have been an occurrence of uncommonly harrowing interest, as well from the manner of the casualties resulting as from the number of deaths thereby incurred. No accident has happened upon an Eastern road for several years which has created in its immediate vicinity a sensation so painful and general. About two miles from the small town of Thomaston the Naugatuck Railroad crosses a considerable tributary of the Naugatuck River. A junction between the tributary, which is of considerable width at this point, and the Naugatuck, takes place about half a mile south of the scene of the disaster. The facts of the occurrence are as follows:

Late on Thursday night, or rather early on Friday morning, just as the engine had passed the bridge, that structure, loosened probably by the weight of the train, and not having been subjected to critical examination since the heavy rain of a few hours before, suddenly sank in that portion occupied by the baggage car. The car coupling was torn asunder instantly, and the vehicle itself, containing sixteen persons, of whom three were employes of the company, sank suddenly into the river, and was whirled over and over and away by the swollen flood. The force of the current acting upon the baggage car already at its mercy, swung it round with sufficient momentum to draw the forward passenger car from the track and head it down the stream in the wake of the vehicle already submerged. At this point, however, the coupling of the passenger car gave way, and the inmates were saved by fortunate accident from participation in the fate of the sixteen who had gone before. The passenger car was thus left with the forward end swung round at right angles from the track, and in about three feet of water; and, saving fright and bruises, the passengers escaped unharmed. Meantime the baggage car, with its fated sixteen, was swept down the river with singular velocity—the stream being swollen to six or eight feet more than its usual depth by the giving way of a dam, known as Wilson's dam, about three miles above the bridge. The vehicle, made a whirligig of by the current, in ten minutes had passed the junction of the stream with the Naugatuck, and still continued floundering in the current. Two miles farther it was swept along with dizzy rapidity over the dam at Thomaston, and a mile further after that leap—and it finally grounded one mile below the village and three miles from the scene of the occurrence. So rapid was the motion of the current, and so swiftly was the car hurried along by the freshet, that men on foot, with the utmost running, were unable to keep pace with it, and horses were impressed into service to enable the rescuers to follow in easy wake of the shrieking sufferers. During the singular voyage three persons, all trackmen, were washed off the vehicle and succeeded in gaining the shore; and when at last the unfortunate impromptu craft was made fast, five others, also trackmen, who had clung to the debris throughout its dreary voyage down the river and over the Thomaston dam, were taken off with sundry bruises, but not seriously hurt.

Only one was hurt out of the fifty on board the train, and in that single case the injury was slight, and consisted only of a harmless cut upon the head. The engineer, Henry Abell, was considerably though not seriously bruised, the engine being thrown from the track and left clinging to the abutment of the bridge.

The immediate cause of the disaster—the remote though principal cause being the insufficiency of the bridge as a structure for its purpose—was the carrying away by the freshet of a dam known as Wilson's dam, about three miles above the spot where the accident happened. At the time of the occurrence, therefore, the stream, as stated by Mr. A. S. Burr, conductor of the train, must have been some eight or nine feet higher than usual, and had been beating with all the momentum of water suddenly let loose and struggling to find its level against the insufficient piers of the bridge, which, though the newest and safest on the road, was after all not safe. The conductor was in the first passenger car when the accident took place, and, on getting out and seeing the baggage car gone, states that he supposed that it had sunk to the bottom—it having within three minutes from the moment of the accident been swept far out of sight. The scene as the car swept down the stream, the unhappy mariners who clung thereto shrieking for help, and the flitting of men on shore to and fro with lanterns and shouting each one to the other at the top of their voices, must have been a theme for pen painting which to have witnessed might have thrilled with some sort of sensation even the quill of a bloodless philosopher. The dam at Thomaston over which the car was carried was built upon the principle of the sloping face, and thus the vehicle was driven over without being wrecked in its ascent; though, had it not been secured before the second dam, some two miles below, had been passed, both craft and unfortunate mariners must have been dashed in pieces by the force of the fall. As it was, the roof and doors of the car were forced off by the current, a circumstance which, however, contributed more to the saving of those within than all the frantic hurrying to and fro of the intended rescuers on shore.

Eight persons were last evening reported dead or missing, of whom the bodies of four were found in the course of the day. Every effort has been made to recover the bodies of the missing four, though it unfortunately happened that at the time of the accident the recent thunder storm had so affected the telegraph wires that a couple of messengers had to be sent off on foot to convey the intelligence of the affair to Waterbury, whence about half-past eleven o'clock the next morning a train was started off to the relief of the sufferers. The President and Supervisor of the road accompanied the train.

The following are the names of those whose bodies have been found: Lucius Skinner, messenger of Adams' Express; Egbert N. Sperry, of Woolcotville; Patrick Roche, of Woolcotville, and James Bunbury, of Woolcotville. The latter two were trackmen.

Still missing and unaccounted for are the following, known to have been in the car at the falling of the pier: John Lefty, foreman of the Winsted division of the road; John Canty, of Winsted; Mr. Quinn, of Woolcotville, and Mr. McKee, of Woolcotville. The last three were trackmen.

The following are the names of the persons saved: Lawrence McDermott, baggage master; John Ives, William Lawler, Patrick Slatterly, two trackmen by the name of O'Donohue, and two others whose names have not been ascertained.

Three mail bags were lost, together with the baggage of the fifty passengers.

New Postal Money-Order Offices in the Northwest.

The postal money-order system, as conducted by the Post Office Department, has become so popular that 400 new postal offices will go into operation on the 9th inst. This is one of the most important improvements that has ever been made by the Government. By this means any person can remit small sums of money to any part of the United States, at small cost, and without a possibility of incurring loss. There are now 835 of these postal offices in operation, making, with the addition, 1,235. The following is a full list of the new offices in the Western States:

ILLINOIS.

Abingdon,
Carbondale,
Duquoin,
El Paso,
Greenville,
Lewistown,
Metamora,
Naperville,
Paxton,
Tuscola,
Watseka,
Atlanta,
Chester,
Edwardsville,
Fairbury,
Hennepin,
Marengo,
Mound City,
Nashville,
Rushville,
Vienna,
Winchester,
Beardstown,
Dalton City,
Elmwood,
Golconda,
La Harpe,
Metropolis City,
Mount Carmel,
Oregon,
Salem,
Warren.

INDIANA.

[illegible],
Cannelton,
Covington,
Edinburg,
La Grange,
[illegible],
New Castle,
Rockport,
Tipton,
Boonville,
Charlestown,
Crown Point,
Frankfort,
Liberty,
Martinsville,
Newport,
Rushville,
Waterloo City,
Brookville,
Corydon,
Danville,
[illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible],
Petersburg,
Seymour.

IOWA.

Afton,
Bedford,
De Witt,
Grinnell,
Marengo,
New Oregon,
Toledo,
Albia,
Boonsborough,
Eldora,
Leon,
Nevada,
Osceola,
Wapello,
Anamosa,
Clarinda,
Fort Dodge,
Manchester,
New Jefferson,
Sidney.

MICHIGAN.

Alpena,
Corunna,
Galesburg,
Holly,
[illegible],
Paw Paw,
Three Rivers,
Battle Creek,
Croton,
Grand Haven,
Houghton,
Mount Clemens,
Romeo,
Traverse City,
Berrien Springs,
Escanaba,
Hastings,
Hudson,
Muskegon,
Saint Clair,
Ypsilanti.

MINNESOTA.

Anoka,
Lake City,
Northfield,
Saint Charles,
Stillwater,
Belle Plaine,
Mantorville,
Plainview,
Sauk Centre,
Caledonia,
Monticello,
Preston,
Shakopee,
Wilton.

WISCONSIN.

[illegible],
[illegible],
Fountain City,
Jefferson,
[illegible],
Oconto,
River Falls,
Wautoma,
Columbus,
Elkhorn,
Fox Lake,
Kenosha,
[illegible],
[illegible],
Tomah,
White Water,
Dodgeville,
Evansville,
Horicon,
Kilbourn City,
Oconomowoc,
Ripon,
Waupaca.

OHIO.

Alliance,
Clyde,
Greenville,
Marysville,
[illegible],
New Lisbon,
Saint Clairsville,
[illegible],
Waynesville,
West Farmington,
Bluffton,
Dresden,
[illegible],
[illegible],
Nevada,
New London,
Saint Mary's,
Wadsworth,
Wellington,
West Liberty,
Canfield,
Fredericktown,
McArthur,
Middletown,
New Lexington,
New Richmond,
Shelby,
Wapakoneta,
[illegible],
West Salem,
Yellow Springs.

Horrible Triple Murder at Marianna, Arkansas.

[From the Memphis Post, September 6.]

A correspondent sends us some additional particulars of the deliberate killing of three colored people, (two men and one woman) near Marianna, [illegible] on Friday [illegible] named Bradley. It appears that Bradley, [illegible] Keys' plantation, in the vicinity of Marianna, shot and killed the colored [illegible] for some slight offence on Friday evening, 30th ultimo. While the Justice of the Peace at Marianna was taking down the depositions of two colored witnesses relative to the murder, on the afternoon of Saturday, 31st ultimo, the murderer Bradley walked into the Justice's office and deliberately shot the two witnesses through the head, killing them instantly, and then made his escape into the woods without any attempt being made to secure him.

A STRANGE CASE.

Concealment of Sex for Fifteen Years.

[From the London News.]

An investigation of a very extraordinary character took place on Wednesday evening before Mr. Bedford, the Westminster Coroner, at the Prince of Orange Tavern, Broad-green, relative to the death of a woman, unknown, the supposed illegitimate daughter of a Scotch nobleman, whose true sex was discovered while dying at a common lodging house, No. 5, Perkin's-rents. She had dressed as a man for the last fifteen years.

William Gilliard, superintendent of the lodging-house, said he had known the deceased for the last eight or nine months by the name of Fred. Mitchell, or "Scratchem," the latter being a nickname, owing to a fidgetty disposition. The deceased had dressed as a male, which he believed her to be until he accidentally discovered her sex. She slept in a separate bed in a room in which twenty-two men also slept, but the slightest suspicion was created as to her being a woman. Her habits were very strange, and her mode of obtaining her livelihood a mystery. She was exceedingly well educated, and drank nothing stronger than tea. She would bring in her food in a newspaper, and eat it privately. There was not the slightest sign of insanity about her. Shortly before 12 o'clock on Friday night last she retired to bed apparently in good spirits, and at half-past 10 the following morning had not risen. About 1 o'clock she appeared to be insensible, and foaming at the mouth. Medical attendance was called in, and while carrying out the doctor's orders he found to his surprise that "Scratchem" was a woman. She died at a quarter past eight in the evening. He found some letters in her coat pocket, which he turned over to Mr. Fitzgerald, the proprietor of the house.

Mr. Hunt, surgeon, of Tatchfield street, deposed to being called to the deceased on Saturday last. He found her lying on her back in bed, apparently laboring under the effects of some narcotic poison or apoplexy. He gave instructions as to her treatment, but she never rallied. He had made a post mortem examination. He thought when he first saw the deceased that she was a man, for she had a most masculine face, with a slight beard, and there was no development of her breasts. She had a feminine hand. There were no external marks on the body, which was well nourished. On opening the head he found a most extraordinary condition of diseased brain, both lateral ventricles being broken down. The cause of death was softening of the brain, which must have existed for a very long time. It was singular that she had not exhibited symptoms of insanity. She was between fifty and sixty years of age.

Mr. George Ogle said one of the deceased's letters belonged to him, and was an answer to one sent by him to his aunt at Cheltenham, relative to the death of his mother. About April or May last the deceased presented herself, hat in hand, before the window at witness' father's house, and solicited alms. She said she had been in very much better circumstances, but got gradually lower and lower, and was then lodging in Westminster, somewhere near Old Pye street. She said she had been a bank clerk. Witness' father gave her some bread and meat and other things, and witness gave her a coat, in which was the letter produced. They believed the deceased was a male. She had a very delicate hand, white hair cut short, and walked with a stick.

The Rev. A. White, Roman Catholic priest, said he saw deceased dying in an Irish lodging house, when the letters produced were given to him by the proprietor. That addressed to a lady was in the handwriting of some one in Edinburgh, and the lady took an interest in deceased, as she was accustomed to attend a chapel near the lady's residence. The letter was written by some half-witted sister to deceased, who inquired "How is my brother?" meaning the deceased, and he (witness) was astonished when he heard of her real sex. There were rumors that they were the illegitimate children of some Scotch nobleman. One day last week the deceased called at the lady's house and inquired about her sister, when the letter was given to her.

The Coroner, on viewing the letter, said: "Why, it is signed Claude, and yet written by a female. That is remarkable."

Further evidence was given, showing that a gentleman had identified the body as that of a supposed poor man whom he had relieved occasionally for the last fifteen years.

Democratic Principles as Expounded by Henry Clay Dean.

Dean, who is now running the Democratic party in Iowa, delivered a speech to the "faithful" at Knoxville the other day. The Ottumwa *Courier* derives from a full report of his remarks a number of elegant extracts:

* * There is not a single rebel or traitor in the South disfranchised. * * God himself dare not punish a man without a trial, and yet our Government does this all the time. * * The Republicans now license every house of ill-fame, and put a picture of the Virgin Mary on the license. * * There has not been a fair and free election in this country for the last six years. Every election in that time has been a vile farce, and there has been no Congress in that time except [illegible]. * * Who have been benefited by the late quarrels in this country? The soldiers who went down South and burned cotton and stole sugar, [illegible] stealing sugar from their own children. * * These Methodist preachers! [illegible] preach my old sermons over till they run out of them, and then they go to preaching politics. Let these two penny preachers be driven off, and let us have some who won't meddle with politics. * * No such debt as the public debt of this country ever was paid, or ever ought to be paid. * * If you have a ten dollar greenback you have one lie; if you get ten cents for it, you have ten lies instead of the one. * * Washington, Adams, and the old Revolutionary fathers repudiated the old Continental currency. Old Moses himself repudiated every fifty years. * * Nine out of every ten men in the world die without paying their debts. * * No one generation has a right to fix a debt on the succeeding generation. * * Either I am the biggest fool that ever was made, or else this country is governed by the cussedest set of scoundrels the world ever saw. * * These National Banks are all going to explode, and smash everything. * * My closing advice to you is: Pay no more taxes, do nothing else to support the bond holders, go home and vote the Democratic ticket, and you will go straight to heaven.

"I'll tell you about Jeff. Davis. The Lincoln had a little difficulty with him, and I make it a rule never to interfere with [illegible]. There never was a crime perpetrated in the history of the world that has not had its exact counterpart in the conduct of Mr. Lincoln. Abe Lincoln was a liar and a perjurer, and was pestilentially rotten all over his body, from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot."

Divorces.

[From the New York Times.]

It was once supposed, that while it might be very easy to be fooled by the boy Cupid and be made as blind as he is, and to become subsequently entangled in the silken bonds of matrimony, there would always be no end of trouble in getting out again if the bargain didn't suit. A lingering scrap of our College Virgil tells us *facilis descensus* into a scrape, *sed*, the bother of it is to get out again. A number of enterprising gentlemen of our city, who are in the law trade, seem to have turned their special attention toward simplifying this business of getting out again, so far as the marriage question is concerned. We constantly observe the publication of notices to the following effect:

"Absolute divorces obtained from the courts of several States without publicity or fee till successful. Consultations free and strictly confidential."

"Absolute divorces obtained in any State. Drunkenness, desertion, neglect, &c., sufficient causes. No fees until divorce is obtained."

"Absolute divorces legally obtained in New York and States where desertion, &c., is sufficient cause. No publicity or charge till divorce obtained."

Very many of these divorce suits are conducted in a manner so exceedingly confidential that one of the parties most interested is not informed of the proceedings at all until astounded by the presentation of the decree. We are cognizant of a case where an estimable lady, innocent of all wrong, and ignorant even of any dissatisfaction on the part of her husband, parted with him affectionately at the steamboat dock as he started on a journey to see some friends. Some hours after, in the privacy of her own room, she found leisure to examine a paper her husband had handed her at the last minute, and discovered it to be a copy of a decree of divorce rendered by an Illinois Judge. Before the steamboat had been 24 hours gone her late husband had married another woman. Numbers of these confidential divorces are obtained for unworthy purposes by the most rascally means.

Tendency to Spiritualism.

[From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald.]

A significant indication of the tendency of spiritualism is seen in the fact that circulars and handbills were scattered in the late Convention, openly alluding to subjects that are usually ignored in gatherings of respectable people. Boys and men were stationed in the passage ways, and at the door, thrusting into the hands of every female—young and old—circulars of the vilest and most filthy character. In any other gathering the women receiving those circulars would have indignantly thrust back the filthy papers and invoked the protection of their husbands or fathers against such insults, and the practice would have been stopped by the peddlers of the paper being pitched into the street, but in most cases the circulars were read without a blush, and taken home for further reference.

A circular addressed by a "medium" to the members of the Convention, charged that many of the mediums and [illegible] Spiritual Conventions, practices of the most licentious, degrading and criminal character. The author of the circular claimed to know whereof he spoke, and it is not [illegible] he did.

Probable Sale of the Trotting Horse George Palmer.

[From the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.]

The splendid performance of the trotting horse, George Palmer, at Waterloo, caused several tempting offers to be made for his purchase, and we understand that Mr. Mace finally succeeded in securing a contract for his purchase. The price agreed upon is $12,000, and the horse is to be delivered to Mr. Mace, in this city, on Wednesday next. Meantime $100 belonging to Mr. [illegible] is held by the owner of the horse as forfeit. It is said that Mr. Mace declares [illegible] to match George Palmer against any trotting horse in the country, with two exceptions—probably Dexter and Lady Thorn. [illegible] are already prepared to back Palmer against [illegible] for $5,000. Unless we and the sporting community are greatly mistaken, a brilliant career on the turf is before the young horse. Less than two years ago he was sold by his original owner for $175. [illegible] Tow Boy, now known as [illegible], was sold at Waterloo yesterday for [illegible].

Property in New York.

The Board for Equalizing Estimates of Property for Taxation in the State of New York has [illegible] its report. [illegible] Personal [illegible] New York [illegible] real [illegible] third of all and [illegible] which is more than three-fifths of the aggregate. New York and Kings Counties put up a little more than one-half the taxable valuation of the State.

SUPERVISORS.

The County Treasury—Roads and Bridges.

Cook County—Equalization of Taxes—Assessed Valuation [illegible] Millions.

Court House—Proposition to Purchase the Interest of the City Therein.

The Board of Supervisors of Cook County met yesterday morning at [illegible] o'clock, the [illegible] Hammond, in the chair.

BILLS AND PETITIONS.

[illegible] Mrs. Helen M. Buchanan for [illegible] streets about the Court House [illegible] amount of $105, was referred to [illegible] Committee.

[illegible] the Committee on Highways of [illegible] asking Cook County to appropriate, additional to $300 appropriated by [illegible], repairing the county road running [illegible] referred to the Committee on [illegible].

[illegible] A. H. Burley, C. L. Gowan, P. [illegible] Taylor and N. Kramer, for [illegible], were referred to the Committee [illegible] Taxes.

[illegible] E. Hill for $[illegible] due sundry [illegible] local county for volunteering in [illegible] Cook County, was referred to the Judiciary.

[illegible] presented from Dr. L. J. Kealey, [illegible] for attendance and mileage [illegible] fifty five cases of insanity at the [illegible] House. On motion of Supervisor [illegible] voted to allow $30 in full of the [illegible].

[illegible] presented a petition from [illegible] part of Calumet, recently an- [illegible] Park, stating that they are [illegible] convenient place of voting by reason [illegible] boundaries, as at some of the [illegible] to travel twelve miles in order [illegible] asking that a place of holding [illegible] be established at the store [illegible]. Referred to the Committee [illegible].

EQUALIZATION OF TAXES.

[illegible] on Equalization of Taxes submitted the following report:

[illegible] on Equalization of Taxes, [illegible] examined the assessments and rolls [illegible] the year 1867, report that they have [illegible] and recommend the following [illegible] to the lists and rolls:

₩ ct.	Towns.	₩ ct.
[illegible]	Niles	5
15	Lemont	10
5	Orland	10
20	Wheeling	5
5	Thornton	5
10	Jefferson	10

	₩ ct.
[illegible]western	[illegible]
[illegible] & Indiana	[illegible]
[illegible] Island & Pacific	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]ton & Quincy	25
[illegible]rgh & Fort Wayne	25
[illegible] Eastern	25

[illegible] recommend that these be deducted [illegible] the following towns:

₩ ct.	From	₩ ct.
5	Worth	20
[illegible]	Proviso	10

[illegible] of assessment lists and rolls [illegible]:

[illegible]	$48,673,815
[illegible]	18,[illegible]
[illegible]	2,[illegible]
	$69,[illegible]

[illegible] submitted.
[illegible] VIAL,
[illegible] H. H. AIKEN,
[illegible] J. L. GARMAN,
GRAY H. C. SENNE.

Dunton objected to the assessment of Thornton, saying that one-third of that town was under water and not [illegible] cents on the dollar. This gave [illegible] discussion.

Aiken said that the assessment of [illegible] below that of 1866. He considered [illegible] of this county outside of the city [illegible].

[illegible] was finally adopted without change.

COUNTY TREASURER'S REPORT.

[illegible] Treasurer, J. M. Allen, presented [illegible] report:

[illegible] hand as per June report		$ [illegible]
[illegible] taxes	$[illegible]	
[illegible] licenses	345.10	[illegible]
		$[illegible]
[illegible]	46,054.47	
[illegible] Superintendent	1,637.10	
[illegible] Circuit	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
	$[illegible]	
[illegible] on receipts	[illegible]	
[illegible] on disburse[illegible]	[illegible]	
		$[illegible]
[illegible] hand		$ [illegible]

BOND FUND ACCOUNT.

[illegible] by June report		$[illegible]
[illegible] taxes		[illegible]
		$[illegible]
[illegible] for $800 bond	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
on re[illegible]	[illegible]	
on dis[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]
[illegible] hand		$[illegible]

[illegible] was referred to the Finance Committee.

SCHOOL REPORTS.

[illegible] read a communication from Newton [illegible], State Superintendent of Public [illegible] stating that owing to a necessary delay [illegible] blanks, school teachers would be [illegible] a month beyond the usual time for [illegible] reports, and that the blanks [illegible] very soon. It was ordered to [illegible].

FURTHER PETITIONS.

Dunton presented a petition from [illegible] the town of Wheeling, asking that [illegible] be erected across the Des Plaines [illegible] Milwaukee and Chicago State Road, [illegible] destroyed, and that it be not placed [illegible], as is asked by certain parties. [illegible] to the Committee on Roads and [illegible].

Dunton presented a petition from [illegible] asking to be relieved from [illegible] of damages to a certain highway. [illegible] Committee on Roads and Bridges.

BILL ALLOWED.

Aiken, as a special committee, upon [illegible] the work of making connection [illegible] sewer at the [illegible] presented a [illegible] for the expense of the work, which [illegible] paid.

BRIDGE WANTED.

[illegible] was presented from the [illegible] of Roads and Bridges in the town of [illegible] stating that repairs were needed on [illegible] the Calumet near [illegible]. Referred to the Committee on [illegible] Bridges.

ROOM FOR THE COUNTY COURT.

King offered a resolution that [illegible] increasing business of the County [illegible] made more room necessary, the Board [illegible] room now occupied by it, or some [illegible] constant use of the Court. Referred [illegible] on Public Buildings.

PAYMENT OF BILLS.

[illegible] Supervisor Aiken, it was voted [illegible] allowed against the County presented [illegible] examined and marked allowed by the [illegible] have examined them, and that [illegible] shall not be paid.

ESTIMATES CALLED FOR.

Farwell presented a resolution that [illegible] on Roads and Bridges be instructed [illegible] estimate of the amount necessary [illegible] for roads and bridges for the [illegible] and report the same. Adopted.

[illegible] of Supervisor Higgins, the Board adjourned [illegible] two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

[illegible] assembled at 2 p. m.

RESIGNATION.

[illegible] of George Gleason, private [illegible] the Court House, was received and [illegible].

THE COURT HOUSE.

Higgins, of a special committee, to [illegible] referred, at the last session, the subject [illegible] by the county of the interest of [illegible] Court House, submitted the following:

[illegible] submitted to your committee are [illegible] to the present and future [illegible] people of Cook County, as well as [illegible] Chicago, and have often been [illegible] Board of Supervisors and their [illegible] as well as by the Common Council of Chicago, without any satisfactory result. [illegible] upon which the Court House [illegible] by act of the Legislature of [illegible] February 4th, [illegible], dedicated [illegible] as a public common and square, [illegible] of Supervisors are prohibited from [illegible] or mortgaging it or any part [illegible] single exception that the county [illegible] may be located thereon.

[illegible] your committee are able to determine [illegible] now nor has there ever been any legal [illegible] in the Board of Supervisors [illegible] the city of Chicago [illegible] occupation of the public [illegible] any partnership in the county building [illegible] be erected on that public square. [illegible] Supervisors might as well make a [illegible] the town of [illegible] for the occupation of their [illegible] with the city of Chicago.

[illegible] of your committee, the occupation of such buildings as the Court House by [illegible] distinct and separate interests is calculated to produce confusion and jealousies and is [illegible] to the public welfare, without regard [illegible] questions involved, and almost every [illegible] Board of Supervisors, as well as [illegible] the various departments of the government of the city of Chicago, has [illegible] the joint occupation of the Court [illegible] county and city, must soon terminate. [illegible] several years past committees of the [illegible] Council and the Board of Supervisors [illegible] consulted with each other upon this [illegible] no practical result.

[illegible] eight parts in twenty-one of the [illegible] building, and the county owns thirteen [illegible] twenty-one of it and the building [illegible] accommodation either the city or the [illegible] Board of Public Works, the Board [illegible] Board of Health have been obliged [illegible] accommodations elsewhere. The [illegible] in the building are too small, and [illegible] to the wants of the public. The [illegible] vestibule, the floors and [illegible] become crowded together in a way [illegible] and disgraceful to the civilization of [illegible] vault in which our county records [illegible] both in regard to danger from [illegible] of the records to be altered and [illegible] millions of dollars could not repair the [illegible] people of Cook County of those valuable [illegible]. Your committee would recommend [illegible] be made wherein the records [illegible] safe from all such contingencies. [illegible] with the government of the city [illegible] is for [illegible] of the city and county that [illegible] occupation of the Court House should [illegible] and that the county should have [illegible] of Court House as soon as possible.

[illegible] recommend that the Board of [illegible] an offer to the city of Chicago [illegible] such sum as they shall deem just [illegible] of the interest of the city of [illegible] and building, and for that purpose [illegible] the following order:

[illegible] Committee on Finance be instructed [illegible] their tax levy for the coming year [illegible] thousand dollars for the purpose of [illegible] city's interest in the county building.

[illegible] then went into a Committee of the [illegible] in the chair, and after [illegible] the following report:

[illegible] report of Supervisor Higgins be [illegible].

[illegible] special committee of five be appointed [illegible] city's interest in the Court House [illegible] was seconded and adopted, and [illegible] Higgins, [illegible] were appointed as the committee. [illegible] adjourned until Friday at [illegible].

[illegible] ASSAULT.—James Kelly, who keeps [illegible] at the corner of Archer avenue [illegible], was called to his door between [illegible] o'clock on Sunday night, [illegible] Timothy Leonard. [illegible] asked the other what he wanted. [illegible] was the ruffianly reply [illegible] moment he flung a large [illegible] at Kelly, hitting him just under the [illegible] inflicting a severe wound. Kelly then [illegible] caused Leonard's arrest, and he [illegible] was fined $[illegible].

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 10.

Domestic money matters have not experienced any decided change since our last issue. The offerings of first-class paper are comparatively light and the loan market rules easy at 10 per cent for thirty and sixty days' bills, and at 8 per cent for call loans with Government securities as collateral.

The Exchange market is steady and without material alteration. Sight drafts on New York are current between banks at [illegible] cents discount, and over the counter at [illegible] discount buying and par selling.

Our Produce markets to-day were again firm and higher. Spring Extra Flour advanced 10@25c, and Winter grades were steady at previous prices. Wheat advanced [illegible], but closed rather quiet. Corn was 1c higher, but closed tame at $1.04 for No. 1. Oats opened 1c higher but fell back to 51½c. Rye advanced 1@2c, and Barley 2½@3c per bushel. Provisions were firm and more active. Mess Pork selling at $24.75, and Lard at 13@13¼c. Grain Freights were active and firm.

Gold was somewhat unsettled to-day. In New York it ranged from 142¾@143¼, and closed at [illegible]. Here the buying rates were quoted at [illegible]—selling at the New York figures. The following quotations were received by Boyd Bros., Gold Brokers:

10:00 a. m.	143¼	[illegible] a. m.	[illegible]
10:30 a. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11:00 a. m.	[illegible]	2:00 p. m.	[illegible]
11:30 a. m.	[illegible]	2:30 p. m.	[illegible]
11:30 a. m.	[illegible]	4:00 p. m.	[illegible]

Gold-bearing bonds were firm and a shade higher. 7-30's and new 5-20's were a fraction lower. The following shows the closing quotations in New York for the past four days:

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
Sixes of '81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-Twenties, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-Twenties, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-Twenties, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ten-Forties	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seven-Thirties, June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seven-Thirties, Jan.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seven-Thirties, July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Five-Twenties	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Here the market was dull and without material change. We quote:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES—CHICAGO MARKET.

	Buying.	Selling.
Sixes, of 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, '65 and '67 (new)	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40s large	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40s small	[illegible]	[illegible]
7-30s, 1st series	[illegible]	[illegible]
7-30s, 2nd series	[illegible]	[illegible]
7-30s, 3d series	[illegible]	[illegible]
Com. Int. Notes, June, 1864	[illegible]	
" " July, 1864	[illegible]	
" " Aug., 1864	[illegible]	
" " Oct., 1864	118	
" " Dec., 1864	117	
" " May, 1865	[illegible]	
" " Aug., 1865	[illegible]	
" " Sept., 1865	[illegible]	
" " Oct., 1865	[illegible]	

In Local Securities there is very little doing and quotations are unchanged. Chicago City seven per cent bonds are quoted at 95@96 buying, and Cook County Sevens at 95 buying.

—The dangers of selling short are referred to in a recent issue of the New York *Express* in the following manner:

"The dangers of selling short the railways immediately under the control of Commodore Vanderbilt, was clearly illustrated in the case of Harlem, and more latterly in Hudson River. A leading operator on the street—an ex-military gentleman—some time since sold 1,000 shares of Hudson River at [illegible], seller's option all this year.

"The party in question relied upon the length of the option to make a profit on his short sale, but since the date of sale a dividend of four per cent in cash, and one hundred in stock, has been declared.

"The buyer has been steadily calling up margins in the Trust Company until one hundred and ten thousand dollars have accumulated, or, in other words, fifty five thousand dollars on each side. The seller a few days since declined to put up any more money, and the stock was bought in under the rule of the Stock Exchange, and the net loss is about eighty thousand dollars. The rule of the Board is that all dividends accrue to the buyer, but in this case the seller claims that he is entitled to the stock dividend, and has only to deliver one thousand shares. The case is now before the Arbitration Committee, and excites considerable attention from the novelty of the claims of the seller."

—The latest official returns of the British National Debt (to March 31) made the aggregate £[illegible], or equal to about $[illegible]. A comparison of the public debt of Great Britain, with that of our own country according to the corrected return of September 1, gives the following result:

Public debt of Great Britain and Ireland	$[illegible]
Public debt of the United States	[illegible]
Excess of British debt	$[illegible]

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending August 24, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

The Rest	£[illegible]	Decrease	£[illegible]
Pub. deposits	[illegible]	Increase	[illegible]
Other dep'its	[illegible]	Decrease	[illegible]

On the other side of the account:

Gov't secur's	£[illegible]	No change	
Other secur's	[illegible]	Increase	[illegible]
Notes unem.	[illegible]	Increase	[illegible]

The amount of notes in circulation is £[illegible], being a decrease of £[illegible]; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £[illegible], showing an increase of £[illegible] when compared with the preceding return.

The Richmond *Whig* of September 7, says:

"It is gratifying to know that money is more abundant with our merchants just now than it has been. In many departments of business there has been a cheering activity. Some of our business houses have already received their new stocks, and are prepared to serve customers. All that the mercantile and industrial classes require to restore something of the old prosperity is abundant crops and speedy reconstruction."

The New York *Times*, in speaking of the recent decision by Judge Barnard, in the case of Waterbury vs. [illegible] and others of the Executive Committee of the Merchants' Union Express Company, says:

"The old Express monopoly have overreached their purpose in attempting to break down the Merchants' Union. After being defeated in their attempt to crush the rising [illegible] of their new company, they are now [illegible] beaten in the courts. It would have been cheaper and infinitely more creditable, as we, in common with other mutual friends, respectfully advised nearly two months ago, to recognize the competition as a settled thing and to adjust the rates and division of business accordingly. A different course has not only confirmed the sympathy of the public in support of the opposition, but strengthened the finances of the new company with their stockholders, most of whom are mercantile people, all the way from New York City to the North-west, ready, it is said, to sacrifice their entire stock rather than surrender, on compulsion, to the old monopoly. But it is not yet too late, now that Judge Barnard's able and conclusive decision against the legal attempt of the old monopoly to arrest competition, has settled the question, to bring about a proper understanding between these rival interests. No one doubts the great enterprise and sagacity of the old companies. They comprise a large number of very able men, including the pioneers of the Express system in the city and State of New York, who deserve, as they undoubtedly command, the respect of the public. They are not only able and experienced in their business, but smart managers and tacticians, and, yet withal, not equal in means or shrewdness to a combination against the public on the matter of a tariff, if one formidable competition, honestly managed, opens, as in the case of the Merchants' Union. They cannot, therefore, [illegible] accept the situation. There is nothing humiliating in it for the old companies, nothing especially exalting for the new; but everything consistent with a sound public policy, and advantageous to the mercantile interests of the country."

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says of the First National Bank of Kingston on the Hudson:

"The drafts of the First National Bank of Kingston, N. Y., have been thrown back by its New York correspondent, the Fourth National Bank. It appears that the President, J. B. Hasbrouck, is a defaulter to the extent of about $90,000, the defalcation having apparently arisen from the appropriations for the purpose of personal expenditure.

"The Bank, we are informed, has sufficient resources to cover all its depositors; and it is possible that the loss of capital may be made good and the Bank continue its business. The stock to-day could be sold at 60. Mr. Callender is examining into the affairs of the Bank in behalf of the Treasury Department. The capital of the Bank is $200,000."

CORN GOING NORTH FROM TENNESSEE.—The Nashville, Tenn., *Press* makes the following statement as to shipments of corn Northward:

"Almost as notable a feature in commercial matters here is the present large shipment of corn to the North. The sending of corn to Louisville and Cincinnati is something almost beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The cause is simply that a better price, by some twenty cents, is paid in Cincinnati than in Nashville. Several car loads of corn are now shipped North daily over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad."

New York Stock Market.

The following are the closing prices for stocks, September 10, received by Joseph E. Lyon & Co.:

	1st Board.	2d Board.		1st Board.	2d Board.
Canton Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chi. & Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chicago and Mil.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 6 per cent coupon bonds, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 5-20 bonds, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson River	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleve. & Pitts.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi. & North-western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleve. & Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bur. & Quincy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tol. & Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	American gold	[illegible]	[illegible]

Market—First board, strong; second board, [illegible].

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 10.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1867.	1866.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured Meat, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1867.	1866.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured Meat, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]

The attendance on 'Change to-day was good and a liberal amount of business was transacted at improved prices for Spring Extra Flour and all descriptions of Grain.

Spring Extra Flour was in active demand for shipment, and about [illegible] brls were taken at an advance of [illegible] cents [illegible]

[illegible]

TERRIBLE RAILWAY DISASTER.

[illegible]

A STRANGE CASE.

Concealment of Sex for Fifteen Years.

(From the London News.)

An investigation of a very extraordinary character took place on Wednesday evening before Mr. Bedford, the Westminster Coroner, at the Prince of Orange Tavern, [illegible] green, relative to the death of a woman unknown, the supposed illegitimate daughter of a Scotch nobleman, whose true sex was discovered while lying at a common lodging house, No. 5, Perkin's-rents. She had dressed as a man for the last fifteen years.

William Gilliard, superintendent of the lodging-house, said he had known the deceased for the last eight or nine months by the name of Fred. Mitchell, or "Scratchem," the latter being a [illegible], owing to a fidgeting disposition. The deceased had dressed as a male, [illegible] until he accidentally discovered her true sex. She slept in a separate bed in a room in which twenty-two men slept, but not the slightest suspicion was created as to her being a woman. Her habits were very strange, and her mode of obtaining her livelihood a mystery. She was exceedingly well educated, and drank nothing stronger than tea. She would bring in her food in a newspaper, and eat it privately. There was not the slightest sign of insanity about her. Shortly before 12 o'clock on Friday night last she retired to bed apparently in good spirits, and at half-past 10 the following morning had not risen. About 1 o'clock she appeared to be insensible, and foaming at the mouth. Medical attention was called in, and while carrying out the doctor's orders he found to his surprise that "Scratchem" was a woman. She died at a quarter past eight in the evening. He found some letters in her coat pocket, which he turned over to Mr. Fitzgerald, the proprietor of the house.

Mr. Hunt, surgeon, of Tatchfield street, deposed to being called to the deceased on Saturday last. He found her lying on her back in bed, apparently laboring under the effects of some narcotic poison or apoplexy. He gave instructions as to her treatment, but she never rallied. He had made a post mortem examination. He thought when he first saw the deceased that she was a man, for she had a most masculine face, with a slight beard, and there was no development of her breasts. She had a feminine hand. There were no external marks on the body, which was well nourished. On opening the head he found a most extraordinary condition of diseased brain, both lateral ventricles being broken down. The cause of death was softening of the brain, which must have existed for a very long time. It was singular that she had not exhibited symptoms of insanity. She was between fifty and sixty years of age.

Mr. George Ogle said one of the deceased's letters belonged to him, and was an answer to one sent by him to his aunt at Cheltenham, relative to the death of his mother. About April or May last the deceased presented herself, hat in hand, before the window at witness' father's house, and solicited alms. She said she had been in very much better circumstances, but got gradually lower and lower, and was then lodging in Westminster, somewhere near Old Pye street. She said she had been a bank clerk. Witness' father gave her some bread and meat and other things, and witness gave her a coat, in which was the letter produced. They believed the deceased was a male. She had a very delicate hand, white hair cut short, and walked with a stick.

The Rev. A. White, Roman Catholic priest, said he saw deceased dying in an Irish lodging house, when the letters produced were given to him by the proprietor. That addressed to a lady was in the handwriting of some one in Edinburgh, and the lady took an interest in deceased, as she was accustomed to attend a chapel near the lady's residence. The letter was written by some half-witted sister to deceased, who inquired "How is my brother?" meaning the deceased, and he (witness) was astonished when he heard of her real sex. There were rumors that they were the illegitimate children of some Scotch nobleman. One day last week the deceased called at the lady's house and inquired about her sister, when the letter was given to her.

The Coroner, on viewing the letter, said: "Why, it is signed Claude, and yet written by a female. That is remarkable."

Further evidence was given, showing that a gentleman had identified the body as that of a supposed poor man whom he had relieved occasionally for the last fifteen years.

Democratic Principles as Expounded by Henry Clay Dean.

Dean, who is now running the Democratic party in Iowa, delivered a speech to the "faithful" at Knoxville the other day. The Ottumwa *Courier* derives from a full report of his remarks a number of elegant extracts:

* * There is not a single rebel or traitor in the South disfranchised. * * God himself does not punish a man without a trial, and yet our Government does this all the time. * * The Republicans now honor even harlots of ill-fame, and put a picture of the Virgin Mary on the House. * * There has not been a fair and free election in this country for the last six years. Every election in that time has been a [illegible] farce, and there has been no Congress in that time either. * * Who have been benefited by the late quarrels in this country? The soldiers who went [illegible]

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED........September 10.

[illegible]

[illegible] Her owners are Miles Jones, Esq., and Captain [illegible], who are both residents of Buffalo.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER MICHIGAN.—It was only a few weeks since that the United States revenue cutter Andrew Johnson took her departure from this port, on a cruise around the lakes. Our harbor at the present time is graced by another of Uncle Sam's steamers, viz: the United States steamer Michigan, which arrived here on Monday noon, from Racine, being the first time that this serviceable vessel has entered the port of Chicago since the summer of 1864. The Michigan is the oldest steamer in the Government employ, having been built in sections at Pittsburgh, Pa., in the year 1841. These sections when completed were shipped to Erie, Pa., at which place they were put together, and the Michigan at once placed in commission. She has been overhauled only once since her build, and that was done at the ship yard of Messrs. Mason & Bidwell, of Buffalo, New York, during the winter of 1865 and 1866, the cost of repairing being $60,000. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 210 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet, and measures 500 tons, old style. Her engine, which was built at Erie by Messrs. [illegible] house & Tomlinson, is 300-horse power, with a cylinder of 36 inches, 8 feet stroke, and is fitted with Sickles' momentarily adjustable cut off. She has two of Morton's vertical water-tube boilers. The coal bunkers have a capacity for 150 tons. The Michigan is officered as follows:

Captain—Andrew Bryson.
Lieutenant Commander and Executive Officer—Francis O. Davenport.
Paymaster—Edwin Stewart.
Surgeon—B. Bradley.
First Assistant Engineer—Edwin Wells.
Acting Master—J. M. Butler.
Acting Master—W. G. Morris.
Acting Master—H. F. Moffatt.
Acting Ensign—C. C. Eddy.
Midshipman—E. W. Very.
Midshipman—D. Delehanty.
Midshipman—Edward A. Field.
Gunner—John R. George.
Carpenter—John McFarland.
Mate—C. Crowell.

The Michigan will remain at this point for about a week, when she takes her departure for Mackinac and Put-in Bay.

Educational.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY, AT AUBURNDALE, Mass. Fall term begins September 26th. Address
CHAS. W. CUSHING.

SELECT BOYS' SCHOOL, AT AUBURNDALE, Mass. Begins September 19th. Address CHAS. W. CUSHING.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE—Preparatory Department—The Rt. Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., Bishop of New Jersey, President. Rev. ANTHONY TEN BROECK, D. D., Rector. The next term will begin on Tuesday, October 1st, 1867. Applications for further information, or for admission of pupils, to be made to the Rector, Burlington, N. J.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—This Institution offers the accumulated advantages of over 50 years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For Circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

Paper Collars, Notions, &c.

OVER $2,000,000 A MONTH!

The Duplex Collar.

Licensed by Union Paper Collar Co. of New York. This COLLAR is made of the best pure white linen [illegible] for the cravat, an EXACT IMITATION OF LINEN, water-proofed by an entirely new process, [illegible] by no other Collar. In Byron and Garrote styles.

THE WATER LINE COLLAR,
a very heavy enameled, in same styles.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA COLLAR.
Plain—unequaled in whiteness, texture and strength [illegible]

The Duplex Cuff.

600,000 Pairs Ordered Weekly!

This CUFF is made under the patent of the Ne Plus Ultra Collar Co., with a NEW BUTTON-HOLE, [illegible] Heavy pure white stock, imitation of linen, water-proofed. We also manufacture the "Water Line Cuff," heavy enameled, corresponding with the Collar of that name.

NE PLUS ULTRA COLLAR COMPANY,
Bridgeport, Ms.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.
BEAN, [illegible] & CO., [illegible] Chicago, Ill.
CONANT, RANDALL, BOWERS & CO., 17 Murray-st., New York.

General Notices.

Chimney Sweep.

The undersigned has established an office for sweeping chimneys. Parties wanting his services will please leave their names on the slate, in the Court House, left side of hall, from the North door.

A. KIMBEL & CABUS,
Cabinet Makers and Decorators,
928 and 930 Broadway, N. Y.,

Two squares below Fifth-av. Hotel, manufacturers of the most elaborate and Plain Drawing-room, Library, Bed and Dining-room suites; Wooden Mantels, Looking-Glasses, and Decorations in general. By sending diagram of room, designs and estimates will be furnished.

PROF. W. W. VANCE, Psychologist, Respectfully announces that anyone who will send him a [illegible] will receive a accurate description of the personal [illegible] of the writer, education, intellectual, moral and domestic character and capabilities, peculiarities of disposition, &c., and replies to any inquiries that may be made under these general heads. For full description $1. Address W. W. VANCE, Lewiston, Maine.

Hair Dye.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect Dye. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. [illegible] Genuine signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, 81 Barclay-st., New York.

Dissolution.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing in the Commission business, with the undersigned, under the firm of CARHART & BAKER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
D. W. CARHART,
E. T. BAKER.
Chicago, Aug. 19, 1867.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD—COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE—DEPOT NORTH WELLS STREET.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	*8:15 a. m.	*6:50 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	*3:00 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡5:00 a. m.
Dixon Passenger	*4:00 p. m.	*11:10 a. m.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that imitations of our ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, dessert, and Tea Services, etc., are being extensively offered for sale by American manufacturers, and that there are also English imitations in the market, both of inferior quality. Our goods may be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country, and purchasers may avoid counterfeits by noting our trade-mark on every article of our own manufacture, thus:

[illegible]

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-plate,
Providence, R. I.

TURNER'S TIC DOLOUREUX OR
UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL.

A SAFE, CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE FOR NEURALGIA AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.

It is an unfailing remedy in all cases of Facial Neuralgia, often effecting a perfect cure in a single day. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its magic influence. Even the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general Nervous Derangements of many years' standing, affecting the entire system, are completely and permanently cured in a few days, or a few weeks at the utmost. It contains nothing injurious to the most delicate system, and can always be used with perfect safety. It is in constant use by our best physicians, who give it their unanimous and unqualified approval. Sent by mail on receipt of $1 and two postage stamps. Sold everywhere.

TURNER & CO., Sole Proprietors, 120 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,
Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic,
Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These three medicines cure PULMONARY TUBERCULOUS, BRONCHIAL and DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, the proprietor of these medicines, lives in Philadelphia, where he has a large practice. [illegible]

Torture.

Who would endure the torture arising from chills and fever, when it can be easily cured? [illegible]

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Can be obtained at the nearest village? [illegible] Every day letters pour in upon us, testifying to its great efficacy in curing Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Languor, Nausea and similar ills.

Dr. James.

The celebrated Specialist, 91 and 93 Randolph-st., up-stairs.

Send for pamphlets on Spermatorrhoea and Syphilis, the two for 10 cents, or either of them for two 3-cent stamps.

Private Consultations.

Dr. L. SANGER, 89 Randolph-st. Treatment from 9 to 5. Special treatment in all diseases and difficulties of a private nature in male or female. [illegible]

Good News! Good News at Last!

[illegible] HEALTH AND LONG LIFE. 212 East Madison-st., up-stairs. Consultation free, two dollars.

Dr. Bigelow.

[illegible] 172 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe. [illegible]

Ocean Steamers.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
Via Panama Railroad.

[illegible]

Only Direct Line to France.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

[illegible]

Chicago Agt., FRENCH CONSULATE, 175 Lake-st.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW YORK
STEAMSHIP LINE.

[illegible]

Watches.

A SUPERB STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, all warranted to run and thoroughly regulated, at the LOW PRICE OF $10 EACH, and satisfaction guaranteed!

[illegible]

WRIGHT, BROTHER & CO., Importers,
151 Broadway, New York.

Medical.

THE BEST PILLS IN THE WORLD
Dr. Radway's
PILLS.
Coated with Sweet Gum,

[illegible]

Scales.

AMERICAN SCALE COMP'Y,

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds

U. S. Standard Scales, Spring Balances, Warehouse and Store Truck.

Agents for American Ventilator and Smoke Consumer, and Albany Gas Meter.

GRIFFIN & MASON, Agents,
334 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

FAIRBANKS
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.
[illegible] Lake-st., Chicago.

Medical.

SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC.

[illegible]

Medical.

THE world is said to be "governed too much." That it is PHYSICKED too much is apparent to every thoughtful observer. Scarcely a month passes in which some new theory for the cure of all the disorders incident to humanity is not broached. Each has its little day, its proselytes—many or few, as the case may be—and then drops into oblivion. To use the words of Byron:—

"Every month and year brings forth a new one,
Till, after cloying the gazettes with cant,
The age discovers it is not the true one."

[illegible]

Fifty years ago, the faculty, as a rule, took sides with disease against nature. Of course such was not their design; but such was unquestionably their practice. Their intentions were good, but their pathology and method of treatment were atrociously wrong. Blistering, bleeding, salivation, violent purgation, and stupefaction with narcotics, were then the main resources of the profession. The lancet was used freely in intermittent fevers(!); and if the brain was excited, off came the patient's hair, and was supplanted by a cantharides plaster. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1867.

THE CITY.

THE SOLDIERS' PICNIC.—Those who wish to aid the widows and orphans of soldiers, as well as to enjoy a pleasant day in the country, will remember the grand picnic at Haase's Park to-day. It has been devised by some of our most prominent and philanthropic citizens, and its object commends it to all. The programme of exercises includes addresses by eminent citizens, a base ball match between the employees of the United Collector's office, under General D. L. Mann, and those of the United States Assessor's office, under General M. R. M. Wallace; artillery practice with shells, foot races of various kinds, music by the German Saengerchore and the Great Western Light Guard Band; dancing, gymnastic feats, etc. Trains leave the corner of Kinzie and Canal streets at 8 and 10 a. m., and 1 p. m. Tickets, including fare and admission, $1. The attendance should, and doubtless will be, immense.

WASHINGTONIAN HOME.—The regular monthly lecture will be given by Dr. N. [illegible] at the chapel of the Home, No. [illegible] street, this evening, at 7½ o'clock. [illegible] are invited.

DISCHARGED.—[illegible] John Comfort, arraigned a few days ago before Justice Winship, [illegible] execution, was yesterday afternoon discharged.

FOR DES MOINES.—On and after to-day two trains will run daily from this city to Des Moines, Iowa, over the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, giving semi-diurnal communication with "the mighty Missouri."

PASTORAL.—We learn that Rev. Nelson Willard, who has been supplying the pulpit of the Olivet Presbyterian Church for the past few months, has been invited, by a unanimous vote of the congregation, to become the pastor of the church at a salary of $4,000 per annum.

A FIRE QUENCHED.—On Monday evening, about eight o'clock, the plumbing establishment of Baggott & Co., situated on Clark street, in the Morrison Building, was discovered to be on fire, but it was extinguished with a few pails of water. The origin of the flames is unknown.

EXCURSION FROM JOLIET.—A large excursion party from Joliet visited Chicago yesterday, the nucleus being the Sabbath School of the Central Presbyterian Church of the Penitentiary city. The entire party visited the Museum, that being the chief objective point of the excursionists.

CLOTHING AT AUCTION.—Messrs. Butters & Co. have just received from New York a very extensive stock of ready-made clothing, which they will sell to the trade this morning at their salesrooms on Randolph street. The lines are large and desirable.

SUICIDE.—Our despatches contain the particulars of the death by suicide on Saturday last of William F. Stearns, of the law firm of Waller & Stearns of this city. The deceased shot himself in his room at the Webber House, at Albert Lea, Freeborn County, Minnesota, where he was temporarily stopping.

THE SUICIDE LUDWIG.—Police Officer John Ludwig, an account of whose attempt at self-destruction was published in the TRIBUNE a few days since, died yesterday afternoon from the effects of the injuries inflicted on that occasion. An inquest on the remains will be held this morning.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Young Men's Christian Association desire to tender their grateful acknowledgments to the donor of the fine portrait of Daniel Webster, received yesterday. This portrait will be an ornament to the Lecture Room of the Association, and is the gift of the same generous hand which donated the first books for the library, years ago.

CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The Tenth Annual Lecture Term of this institution commences to-day with a prospect of full classes. The Professors are all on the ground and will meet the members, and those who wish to become members of the Seminary, this afternoon at two o'clock, in Keyes' Hall, corner of Boston and Warren streets, near Union Park. [illegible]

[illegible]

A STARTLING MYSTERY.

A Boat Capsized at the Foot of Park Row—A Young Woman Drowned.

Her Companions Disappear—Foul Play Suspected.

Last night a lamentable catastrophe occurred, resulting in the drowning of a young woman, whose name has not yet transpired. About half-past 8 o'clock in the evening two young men, named George B. Sickles and James H. Hinckley, applied at the boat-house at the foot of Jackson street for a rowboat, that they might take a ride out upon the lake. Moored at the [illegible] was a light, narrow skiff, named the "Gulnare," which seemed to them too small for two. They were thereupon furnished with [illegible] and larger boat. As they were moving [illegible] from the dock they noticed two young [illegible] the boat-house, accompanied by a young woman [illegible]. [illegible]

The trio, after a short conversation with the boat-house keeper, proceeded to the "Gulnare," on which they embarked. The young woman seated herself in the stern, and her companions took each an oar and began rowing. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE HORSE "DEXTER."

Exhibition of Speed Yesterday in Aid of the Soldiers' Fund.

The announcement that the owner of the horse Dexter had consented that the famous trotter should give one more exhibition of his speed before leaving his hands and taking a final farewell of the race-course, was received yesterday by a large portion of our citizens, the sporting public hailed the announcement with pleasure, by anticipations that on the last occasion, day and track being favorable, the horse would be driven to his utmost, thus giving them an opportunity of judging of the speed of which the horse is actually capable.

[illegible]

Yesterday was a fair and pleasant day, and as the weather had been dry it was known that the track must be in good condition. [illegible]

At 3 o'clock Dexter was driven on the track in harness by Budd Doble, and sped now and then about the course; but as for time there was none taken, nor could there have been when the horse was not driven above an eighth of a mile at a stretch. After this exercise, Dexter was blanketed and led back to his stable.

[illegible]

Dexter starts for New York to-day, in Dobles' charge, who will deliver the horse immediately on his arrival into the hands of Mr. Bonner.

ORIGINAL DOCK LINES.

The Right to Change—Important Decision.

A decision was delivered yesterday, by Chief Justice John M. Wilson, of the Superior Court, in the injunction suit of the City of Chicago against Matthew Laflin and E. B. Ward. It was adverse to the claims of the city in its bill, which was to restrain the sinking of piles and the repairing of the wharf owned by the defendants.

The substance of the matter is as follows: Laflin & Ward are the owners of three lots on the main branch of the river, west of Rush street bridge. Over twenty years since, and before they were the owners, wharves were erected out into the shallow water, so that vessels could reach them. Since the erection of Rush street bridge, and the filling in of a large pier in the centre, the main channel of the river has been changed. [illegible]

[illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

[illegible]

THE MADISON BANK SWINDLE.

Arrest of the Offender.

[illegible]

LATEST MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible]

BUFFALO.

[illegible]

New York Provision Market.

New York Grocery Market.

New York Live Stock Market.

New York Breadstuffs Market.

New York Dry Goods Market.

Cincinnati Market.

St. Louis Market.

Milwaukee Market.

Philadelphia Market.

Toledo Market.

Petroleum Market.

The Produce Markets.

[illegible]

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.
[illegible]
A. D. BRADLEY .... Stage Manager.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 11.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE
Of the eminently successful engagement of the charming American actress
LUCILLE WESTERN.
First time in Chicago of the thrilling melodrama, written expressly for and only played by Miss Western,
THE CHILD STEALER;
OR,
ATONEMENT,
In which she will render her truly wonderful impersonation of
MARGARET BROOKLEY, AND MADGE THE CADGER.
Which has repeatedly been pronounced one of the most remarkable characterizations known to the drama. The positive limit to Miss Western's engagement, compels the announcement of this drama for
ONE NIGHT ONLY MOST POSITIVELY.
To-morrow (Thursday) Evening, a farewell performance of
EAST LYNNE,
And positively the last one.
Grand [illegible] Matinee on Saturday next.
Friday, Farewell Benefit of
LUCILLE WESTERN.
On Monday next—that great alliance, Mr. J. W. WALLACK and Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, will commence a series of their splendid representations at this house.
Box sheet now open.

GRAND
PIC-NIC!
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
Soldiers' Widows and Orphans
Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1867
AT HAASE'S PARK.
PROGRAMME:
BASE BALL!
A game of Base Ball will be played between the celebrated nine of the U. S. Collector's Office, led by Gen. D. L. MANN, and the Muffin Nine of the U. S. Assessor's Office, led by Gen. M. R. M. WALLACE.
ARTILLERY PRACTICE.
A Target will be erected, and from FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED ROUNDS OF SHELL will be expended, giving the audience a chance to witness the terrific effect of these missiles.
Great German National Chicken Game.
Every one allowed to enter for the Prize. Prize, one Fat Rooster.
RACES:
1st—Sack Race.
2d—Foot Race.
3d—Tub Race.
4th—Hurdle Race.
5th—Ladies' Race.
ZOUAVE DRILL.—A squad of the Ellsworth Zouaves, under command of Maj. E. L. Brand, have kindly volunteered.
The great feature of the day will be the presence of the different
GERMAN SAENGER-CHORS,
Who swept everything before them at the late National Saengerfest, at Indianapolis.
DANCING ALL DAY.
Speeches will be made by Gov. Rich. Oglesby, Hon. J. B. Bradwell, Gen. Thos. O. Osborne, Hon. [illegible], and others.
Grand Gymnastic Exhibition by the German Turners.
Trains leave for Haase's Park at the corner of Kinzie and Canal-sts., at 8 and 10 o'clock a. m. and 1 p. m.
Remember that this Picnic is for the Benefit of the Soldiers' Widows and Orphans.
Tickets (including fare) $1. Children 50c. Tickets without fare 50c.

La Grande Fete Champetre D'Artillerie,
September 12, 1867,
At the Hyde Park Hotel and Grounds,
BY
Comp'y A Chicago Light Artillery,
ACCOMPANIED BY
Great Western Light Guard Band—35 Performers.
A Novel Festival, consisting of FIRING AT TARGETS, afloat on the Lake, and stationary on the land, during the afternoon.
At Night—shelling on an ILLUMINATED TARGET, suspended above the Lake. Also, GREEK FIRE will illuminate the Heavens, from the entire battery.
A. J. Vaas, Esq., the Leader of the Great Western Light Guard Band, has composed a Grand March, dedicated to the Battery, entitled
THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURGH,
With commanding accompaniment of a Federal Salute. This justly Celebrated band will give the finest
OUT-DOOR CONCERT
Ever performed in this country. The Park will be illuminated with Japanese Lanterns, and beautifully decorated with Flags.
During the evening an Invitation Ball will take place in the Parlors of the Hotel, with full string band of 12 pieces. The supper, prepared by Messrs. [illegible], will be one unsurpassed in delicacy and elegance.
This delightful entertainment will commence at 2½ p. m., and continue until 3 o'clock a. m.
Tickets to the Entertainment $2 each, admitting gentleman and ladies; to be obtained from the Committee of Invitation.
Supper Tickets $2 each, to be obtained at the Hotel.
Ill. Central R. R. Co.
Will run Trains for the accommodation of guests, as follows:
TRAINS GOING DOWN.
First Train..........2:15 | Third Train..........6:15
Second Train.........4:15 | Fourth Train, special.7:30
TRAINS RETURNING.
First Train.......5:35 p. m. | Third Train.......11:30 p.m.
Second Train......7:15 p. m. | 4th train, spec. 3:30 a.m.
Honorary Committee.
Gov. Oglesby, P. H. S. Vandervoort,
Gen. Osborn, Chas. Fleetwood,
Gen. Davis, David A. Gage,
Gen. Mann, Ira Holmes,
Gen. Hotchkiss, E. G. Mason,
Gen. Wallace, Joe Stockton,
Gen. White, [illegible],
Col. Taylor, Chas. Wheeler,
Col. R. H. Foss, W. B. Walker,
Col. Hancock, Jas. A. Cowles,
Capt. James Smith, J. V. Farwell,
Capt. H. A. Huntington, Geo. W. Gage,
B. C. Griggs & Co., H. F. Patrick,
W. B. Keen & Co., [illegible],
Lord & Smith, E. E. Pearley.

THEATRE COMIQUE
(LATE VARIETY THEATRE,)
Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn-st.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
TOMMY SHERIDAN,
Friday Evening, Sept. 13, 1867.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
With the Best Variety Combination West of New York.
The Newest Sensations, produced in a style of magnificence unequalled in the city.
Fresh Burlesques, Farces, Pantomimes, Ballets, Dramas, &c., every week.
Prices of Admission, 15 and 25 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
COL. J. H. WOOD..........Proprietor and Manager.
Director of Amusements.....MR. FRANK E. AIKEN.
A Great Comic Entertainment.
This, Wednesday evening, Sept. 11th, at [illegible] the excellent comedy of ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD. To conclude with JOHN JONES OF THE WAR OFFICE.
Afternoon, at [illegible] o'clock, at the Grand Matinee, the comedy of NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS. To conclude with A PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER has been received, and will shortly appear.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW YORK AND LONDON SENSATION,
"CASTE."
Capt. Hawtree..........McKEE RANKIN
Eccles..........J. H. NAGLE
Unequaled combination.
Saturday—Grand Matinee. Admission 50 cents.
In rehearsal—The Corsican Brothers.

ARLINGTON HALL,
Washington-st., opposite the Court House.
ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS.
Second week of the new company, commencing Monday Evening, Sept. 9th. Wm. Arlington, Johnny Booker, G. W. Jackson, Sam. Gardner, STUART and BARRY, the unrivalled Clog Dancers, and the entire troupe in [illegible]
Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Box Office open daily from 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m.
N. B.—In preparation, and will shortly be produced, Arlington's great burlesque, entitled "The Crooked Black." Grand Matinee every Saturday afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Mr. S. S. Purdy, the well-known and justly popular Ethiopian Comedian, from New York, is engaged, and will appear Monday evening next, Sept. [illegible]
J. H. HAVERLY, Manager.

Lost and Found.

LOST—Or Stolen—From 330 West Twelfth-st., a chestnut mare, 4 years old, about 15½ hands high. Any one returning her to the above number will be rewarded.

LOST—One small chased Sleeve Button, marked "F. S. from Clara." $5 reward to finder who will return same to this office.

LOST—On the corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts., on Sunday evening last, a lady's Finger Ring, Emerald and Diamonds. The finder will be well rewarded by leaving the same at G. H. AIKEN & CO.'S, 84 Washington-st.

LOST—On the West Side on Monday, a pass book. The finder will receive the grateful thanks of the owner by leaving it at [illegible] West Lake-st.

LOST—Contract No. 16,780 and 16,780 [illegible]. Please return it to Dr. N. P. PETERSON, 118 South Clark-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—$5.00 reward—On the 8th instant from 449 Calumet-av., a [illegible]—answers to the name of Gypsy. [illegible] The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the above [illegible] at Room 33 McCormick's Building, corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

LOST—On Saturday last, a mouse colored pony, with letter [illegible] on shoulder and one white hind fetlock. Had on saddle and bridle. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning him to W. CALDWELL, Union Stock Yards, or to J. A. BROWN & CO., Distillers, Wells st., near Polk.

FOUND—A bay bob-tailed horse, on the evening of the 8th instant, which the owner can have by calling at 334 South Desplaines-st., proving property and paying charges.

Boarding and Lodging.

[illegible]

22 Rush-st., corner of Illinois-st.—A nice [illegible] front room for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with board. References required.

54 West Madison-st., corner of Clinton—A few gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board.

69 North Green-st.—Two gentlemen and their wives and three single gentlemen can find furnished rooms and board. References exchanged.

88 Monroe-st.—Briggs House, No. 2.—Pleasant rooms with board. Day boarders accommodated. Stable to rent in rear.

73 Fourteenth-st.—A few gentlemen wishing first-class board, in a German family [illegible], where they can receive instruction in the language, can be accommodated at the above number.

83 Jackson-st., near State.—Furnished rooms, with board, suitable for one, two, three or four gentlemen each. Few day boarders wanted.

91 Third-av.—A gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, can find good board and good comfortable rooms. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

92 West Washington-st.—Single rooms to rent, with board. A few day boarders wanted.

107 South Jefferson-st.—Room and board for a gentleman can be had. Also day board for several gentlemen.

110 Michigan-av.—A pleasant front room, with board. Accommodation for a few day boarders. Also, part of a barn to rent.

112 Adams-st.—Several well-furnished rooms, with hot and cold water in each, can be procured, with first-class board, by gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Day boarders wanted.

132 South Clark-st.—Cheap, a nicely furnished sleeping room. Possession given immediately. Inquire at Room 12.

167 West Jackson-st.—A few respectable young men can be accommodated with front rooms and board. Also use of bath room.

174 West Washington-st.—A furnished front room, with board; also, a small room, suitable for two ladies.

228 North Clark-st.—Two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, can find a pleasant furnished front room, with board, in a private house. Terms moderate.

247 Indiana-st.—Pleasant furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. References required.

265 West Madison-st.—One pleasant front room or suite of rooms, unfurnished; also one or two other double rooms, first-class brick house, in private family.

285 Clark-st., corner of Van Buren-st., known as the Jennings House.—The undersigned having bought out Mrs. Jennings, will endeavor to make it a pleasant home for the boarding public. MRS. M. S. JAGGAR.

297 Michigan-st.—Very desirable rooms, with board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; also, a few day boarders can be accommodated, permanent or transient.

299 Fulton-st.—An unfurnished suite of front rooms, and large single room, with closet, furnished, to rent, with board, in a private family.

328 Wabash-av.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with a suite of unfurnished front rooms, with board, in a private family.

513 Wabash-av., a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen can find at above number a nicely furnished room and good board.

805 Wabash-av.—One large front room, or suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to rent with board.

927 Wabash-av.—A desirable furnished room, with board. Terms moderate.

993 Indiana-av.—A gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, in a private family, furnished rooms.

A Gentleman and his wife, wishing one or two unfurnished rooms, with gas and board, in a private family on the West Side, near street cars, and within walking distance of the Post Office, may address 1666. Church-going persons preferred.

NORTH Side, convenient to business.—Two or three young men can have a comfortable home in a private family, by addressing "S," at Tribune office. References exchanged.

NATIONAL HOTEL—Corner of Washington and Wells-sts.—Board, and rooms to rent, furnished or unfurnished; rooms for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, to rent, cheap.

WABASH AV.—Within ten minutes' walk from Post Office. One or two gentlemen desirous of a comfortable home, with handsome large room and excellent board in a respectable family. Best references required. Address "C," Box 1330.

WEST Division.—I have the following to rent, with gas and first-class board, to permanent parties only, two suites of rooms, pleasantly located [illegible]. For particulars address "[illegible]," P. O. Box 685.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—A pair of Bay Mares, 7 years old, sound and kind, and well broke double or single, trot [illegible]; also, square box two-seated wagon, with pole and shafts and double harness. Will sell [illegible]. Can be seen this week at Dr. EGGLESTON'S stable on State-st., between Monroe and Madison.

FOR SALE—A 6-year old Mare. Will drive or work single or double, and a good stepper. Inquire at O. FIELD'S livery stable, in the alley between Randolph and Lake-sts., LaSalle and Wells.

FOR SALE—Horse and buggy, together or separate, horse 5 years old, good traveling, safe and sound, at a sacrifice. Call and see [illegible] GRANGER, merchant tailor, 128 and 130 South Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A light two horse peddler's wagon, suitable for stationery or Yankee notions. Call or address, to-day, WHEELER & HINMAN, 13 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—An 8-year old Vermont bred Morgan mare. Good stepper, sound and kind. Soon to drop a foal from D. A. Gage's [illegible] Hambletonian horse Lamas, who is half brother to Dexter. A rare chance to run into good blood. Address "A B," Tribune Office.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for groceries, wholesale, a bay horse six years old, good for express or buggy use. Apply at 169 South Water-st.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—A suite of handsomely furnished front rooms, with first-class board for a gentleman and two ladies, Wabash or Michigan-avs., North of Twelfth-st., preferred. Private family not objectionable. Address stating location, terms, &c., "BANK," P. O. Box 1117.

BOARD—A large pleasant room, furnished, with board for a gentleman and wife. Address "A G," Tribune Office.

BOARD—In a private family on the North Side, east of State-st., by a young man of moral character. Please address, stating terms and location, "AUGUSTINE," Tribune office.

Pianos.

FOR SALE—Splendid Bargain—A beautiful Light & [illegible] Piano-forte, having been used only 7 months, cost [illegible]. Price very low, as it must be sold very shortly. 499 Michigan-av.

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION—Wanted—Of Patrick Reynolds, who left Brockville, C. W., in the fall of 1866. Address JOHN REYNOLDS, 198 North Morgan-st., Chicago.

Auction Sales.

SPECIAL SALE.
Ready-Made Clothing, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On Wednesday, Sept. 11th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.
The Goods are just received from New York, and comprise the most desirable stock in the city.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE.
Dry Goods, Woolens, Dress Goods and Carpeting,
AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, September 12, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

200 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES
AT AUCTION.
On Tuesday, September 17th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Sales Rooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.,—200 cases Boots and Shoes, consisting of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Calf, Kip and Grain Boots, Brogans, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Gaiters, Balmorals, &c.
The above stock is just received from the Eastern market, is very desirable, and will be sold without reserve for cash.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.
46 Crates Best White Crockery,
300 Boxes Flint Glassware,
AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, Sept. 12, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 47 and 49 Dearborn-st., 46 Crates James Edwards & Sons' best White Crockery, in open lots. They are all of the best goods and styles.
Also, 300 boxes Assorted Flint Glassware, 1st quality. Goods packed for the country.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct's.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
General Auctioneers, 47 & 49 Dearborn-st.
Elegant New
FURNITURE, CARPETS,
Melodeon, Fancy China, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, September 13, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at our Salesrooms, a splendid assortment of
Parlor, Chamber and Diningroom Furniture
Great variety of Chamber and Parlor Suites, Brussels and 3-ply Carpets, one fine 6-octave rosewood case, piano leg Melodeon, in nice order, beautiful instrument. Also, an invoice of Fancy China and Glassware.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct's.

AUCTION—Thursday, 12th September, at 10 a. m., at DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 116 Clark-st.
A large assortment of new and second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Silver-plated Ware, Cutlery, French China, &c., &c.
DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.
By HINTON & EATON,
ON THURSDAY, Sept. 12th, at 9:30 A. M.,
RICH AND ELEGANT
Household Furniture
At dwelling No. 128 Third-av., corner Polk, consisting of very fine
Parlor and Chamber Sets, Brussels, Three-Ply and [illegible] Carpets, Mirrors, Pictures, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, China, Glass, and Silverware, Stoves, &c., &c.
House for Rent.
HINTON & EATON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION TRADE SALE OF
Boots, Shoes & Brogans.
We will offer to the Trade,
Wednesday, September 11th,
At 10 o'clock, prompt, 300 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES of desirable styles, in lots to suit the wants of country merchants. In this sale will be sample cases from leading Eastern manufacturers; also, a liberal assortment of Chicago Custom-made Boots.
GORE, WILLSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of Boots and Shoes, 56 Lake-st.

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—Two new [illegible] houses, [illegible]. Apply to E. HOBBY, 88 LaSalle-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—A first class marble front dwelling, No. 330 Michigan-av. Apply to E. [illegible], 56 Lake-st.

TO RENT—Dwelling house No. 150 Third-av., corner Polk-st., with 14 rooms, bath-room, closets and laundry, and hot and cold water and all modern improvements. Apply on premises or to HINTON & EATON, 82 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—Boarding House with furniture for sale. Has [illegible] rooms, with [illegible]. [illegible] 164 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—Two new Cottages, corner Milwaukee-av. and North-av., convenient [illegible]. Call at GRANGER'S, 128 and 130 South Clark-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—Cottage of 4 rooms, and summer kitchen, one block from Blue Island-av. cars, south of Harrison-st. $20 per month. [illegible] BIGELOW, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—House of six rooms for rent and furniture for sale. Everything new and complete for housekeeping. [illegible] Address "A C D," Tribune Office.

TO RENT—First-class brick house of 12 rooms, No. 1272 Prairie-av., near Twenty-[illegible]. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—A two-story dwelling on North Morgan-st., containing eight rooms, [illegible]. Inquire at 246 Carroll-st.

TO RENT—Boarding house, containing 14 rooms, North Side, convenient to business, and furniture for sale at [illegible]. This is a good chance. Accommodations for 40 boarders, and now has 30. Apply at No. 3 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—On South Side, near Twenty-third-st., a two-story house with hot and cold water, bath room and gas, at $50. Part of the furniture, consisting of carpets, gas fixtures, stoves and dining room furniture, will be sold at a bargain. Address "WILSON," Tribune Office.

TO RENT—Upper part of house, containing [illegible] rooms, pantry and summer kitchen, water in kitchen, good house and in a desirable location. References required. Apply to J. L. BIXBY, office "over Union Link," Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—A dwelling at Harlem, 25 minutes' ride from North Wells-st. depot. Apply to JOHN H. S. QUICK, 43 Clark-st.

TO RENT—New house, containing 11 rooms, 3 closets, well, cistern and wood-shed, on large lot covered with trees, two blocks from Cleaverville depot. JAMES H. HILL, 55 Clark-st.

TO RENT—880 Michigan-av., 8 rooms, water and gas. Rent $40 per month. Apply at Room 7, Otis Block, southwest corner of Madison and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—A very desirable residence, with large grounds, on Ellis-av., near to horse cars, and to the station of the Hyde Park train. House 11 rooms in the house, a dry cellar, excellent well and cistern water. Large barn on the lot. Will be rented to a good tenant until 1st of May, 1868. WM. HOUGHTON, 30 Washington-st.

TO RENT—House No. 135 West Monroe-st., with 12 rooms in perfect order. Also house No. 87 Schooll-st. Apply at No. 7 Chamber of Commerce. H. CARTER.

TO RENT—The boarding house situated at 179 West Madison-st., containing 21 rooms, with part of the furniture for sale. This is one of the best locations in the city for a first-class boarding house. Apply at 63 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—Furnished House—A nice two story frame house containing ten rooms, all neatly furnished and in good condition. Everything necessary for housekeeping in the house and kitchen. Neighborhood unexceptionable, and pleasant view. Situation West Side, between Washington and Randolph, on South Green. Address or call at 249 South Clark-st. Good references required.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—In private family, without board, furnished room and bedroom, suitable for two or three gentlemen. Gas and water in rooms, at 77 Third-av.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, can be had at No. 115 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—Rooms single or double, large and well furnished, for gentlemen, in a private family. 108 Cass-st.

TO RENT—One or two good rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in nice brick residence, 66 Third-av. Large closets, water and gas. Terms moderate.

TO RENT—Two pleasant front parlors and bed room, furnished, water and gas, at 320 [illegible]

[illegible]

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

[illegible]

Business Chances.

[illegible]

For Sale.

[illegible]

Personal.

PERSONAL—Any middle-aged lady [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—32x167 on Monroe-st., between Sheldon and Ashland-av., south front, [illegible]. Apply to [illegible] KEELER, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Or Rent—A first-class marble front house, No. 375 West Washington-st., [illegible] REAL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, Room No. 4 Metropolitan Block, lot [illegible] on Indiana-av., north of [illegible].

FOR SALE—Fine new three-story house of 11 rooms, water, gas, and marble mantels, and [illegible] on the corner of Wood and Adams-sts. J. H. KEELER, Real Estate Office 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, two new two-story frame houses of 9 rooms and brick foundations each, hot and cold water, water closets, bath, marble mantels, etc., and lot on Van Buren-st., between Throop and Loomis. Price $5,000 each.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, Room No. 4 Metropolitan Block, lot [illegible] feet, east front, on Carpenter-st., between Washington and Madison.

FOR SALE—3 new cottages and lots, corner Milwaukee-av. and North-av.; also 3 lots adjoining, cheap for cash, or exchange for other property. GRANGER, merchant tailor, 128 and 130 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—In Evanston—Houses and lots always on hand for sale or rent at the best rates. [illegible] BROWNE, Real Estate Agent, Evanston. Office, 77 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, Room No. 4 Metropolitan Block, a two-story frame house of 10 rooms, and lot 25x125 ft., 123 West [illegible]-st., near Desplaines-st., and high school. Price, $7,000. Immediate possession.

FOR SALE—By Hill & Whipple, 129 Dearborn-st., Room 2, a [illegible] house for sale, with one or two acres, fronting on Sixteenth-st., between Johnson and Union-sts. [illegible] Half cash, title perfect.

FOR SALE—On Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st., new two-story house of 10 rooms, water and gas in all the rooms, [illegible]. J. H. KEELER, Real Estate Office 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—By Hill & Whipple, 129 Dearborn-st., Room 2, choice residence on the West Side, at low figures and easy terms.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, Room No. 4 Metropolitan Block, a new two-story brick house of 11 rooms, modern improvements, furnace, and lot 50 feet front, east front, 759 Michigan-av., north of Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—Corner Indiana-av. and Thirty-first-st., desirable dwelling and barn, with 50x150 feet front, very cheap. Also, corner West [illegible] two-story house and two cottages, at a bargain. T. B. HARVEY, 75 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—On Indiana-av., two acres covered with trees, the finest building site south of the city limits. J. H. KEELER, Real Estate Office, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st., desirable brick residence, elegantly finished, with lot 50x180; Carpenter-st., near Washington, frame dwelling, stone basement, good cellar, first-class house. T. B. HARVEY, 75 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—Cottages, with one or more acres, and farms of 40 or more acres, at bargains, on easy terms. Inquire at Hinsdale, or 118 Clark-st., Room 19. D. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—Cottages on North Side, in good locations, prices $1,100 to $1,400; also, lots with stores, and dwellings above, now renting for $[illegible] per month, on West Lake-st., price $4,000; will take $1,500 cash, balance in merchandise or outside lots. LAMB & FULLER, 124 Randolph-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—Cottage with barn, all nearly new, for $800, on South Halsted-st.; also, a lot [illegible] feet on Lake-st., close to Union Park. J. F. STARR, 124 Randolph-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—A beautiful residence with an acre of well-improved ground, on the corner of Lake-av. and Douglas-place. Fine new house, 10 rooms, hot and cold water, closets, &c., good stable. One block from either the horse or steam cars. REES & AYRES, Real Estate Brokers, Opera House.

FOR SALE—Or Rent—A very desirable house on Aberdeen-st., between Adams and Jackson-sts., east front, 2 stories, 10 rooms, built in 1866 at a cost of $5,000. Lot [illegible]. At $5,000. Easy terms. Or rent for $50 per month to a good tenant. The property is cheap enough at $6,000. Title perfect. GEO. W. HILL, 17 Reynolds' Block.

FOR SALE—Two new two-story and basement houses on Warren-st., near Union Park, will be sold low and on very easy terms. J. H. KEELER, Real Estate Office 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—By Delamater & Jackson, 131 Clark-st., No. 79 [illegible]-st., new 2-story house, with large lot, for only $[illegible]—part cash, balance on long time.

FOR SALE—A new 2-story frame house, with brick basement, 10 rooms, gas, water, sewer, marble mantels, water closet, bath, and barn, with lot 25x125. Fine view of Union Park. Price low. Apply to [illegible]

[illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

[illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—50 coal miners at the coal mines of the Mosseroon Coal Company, near [illegible], Iowa. Wages 4 to 5 cents per bushel. Transportation will be furnished on application to the agents, [illegible] & CO., No. 13 Dearborn-st. [illegible] Apply in commission store, ground floor.

WANTED—A married man without children, (Protestant) to take care of [illegible] and who understands horses thoroughly and [illegible]. Apply at the corner of Canal and West Water-sts. References required.

WANTED—A young man in a retail store; one acquainted with the hardware trade preferred. Address, stating amount of salary wanted and references, "H O," Tribune office.

WANTED—Several active business men of good address to solicit orders, either on a salary or commission, in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Michigan. Apply to or address GEO. E. PERINE, Bertin Block, Chicago.

WANTED—Two first-class experienced Life Insurance Canvassers, able to take charge of a State. None but such as can give good security for funds that may come into their hands need apply. A satisfactory exhibit of past operations will be given. Address Box 3258, stating Post Office address of the applicant.

WANTED—1,000 railroad laborers—Wages $2.25 and $2.75 per day. Work will last two years. Apply to [illegible] & CO., Agents, 73 Dearborn-st., in commission store, ground floor.

WANTED—An office boy at 385 Wabash-av. None but one having relatives in the city need apply.

WANTED—By a party in the commission business an active boy or young man who has experience in bookkeeping. [illegible] Good reference required. Address P. O. Box 6313.

WANTED—A good smart boy to drive grocery wagon. Apply at 438 West Madison-st., corner of Throop-st.

WANTED—An energetic man with $200 to $300 to engage in a safe and pleasant business. For particulars apply at 194 Clark-st., Room 5, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

WANTED—A porter, at the Pacific House, opposite the Michigan Southern depot.

WANTED—A young man as assistant in a commercial garden. One having a knowledge of the business preferred. Apply to A. B. HOVEY, 194 Lake-st.

WANTED—This day—55 saw mill hands. Steady work for the winter. Also 20 railroad laborers, wages $2.25 and $2.50 per day. Apply at Room 3 Lind's [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] of mature age and pleasing address, capable of earning $1,500 to $2,000 per annum. References required. Apply personally to O. D. GRAY & CO., over 133 Dearborn-st. Applications by letter not considered.

WANTED—Men who want to make good wages during the fall and winter to call on A. C. BROWN & CO., Room 8, 138 Lake-st. Carpenters preferred.

WANTED—Three waiters who understand their business. Apply at Coffee Exchange, 144 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A man to drive a wagon, one who understands the city and lives on the South Side. Also, a salesman who understands stoves. Apply at 71 Lake-st.

TRADES.

WANTED—Paper Makers, immediately. Two first-class machine tenders, at the Rockford Paper Mills. Address [illegible] & CO., Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—To work in a sash, door and blind factory at Little Rock, Ark., three or four good men, as finishers or to work at the bench. Also, a man who understands running a planing machine. None need apply without good references. Address by letter, O. H. BUTLER, St. Charles, Ill., or apply in person, to J. W. BUTLER, 42 and 44 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A tinner. Apply to CROSS, DANE & WESTLAKE, or address SMITH BROTHERS, Tipton, Iowa.

WANTED—Ten carpenters. Apply at 922 West Lake-st.

WANTED—Trunkmakers—At Walker's, 111 Clark-st.

WANTED—A No. 1 carriage painter. Good wages and steady employment to a competent man. Address L. X. CHANNEL, Champaign, Ill., or N. D. HUNTER, 202 Lake-st., Chicago.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A Protestant nurse girl at 592 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A lady to do sewing in a store, and assist in selling goods. One that understands German preferred. Address "MERCHANT," Tribune office.

WANTED—An experienced operator [illegible]

[illegible]

Agents Wanted.

[illegible]

Employment Agents.

[illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

[illegible]

Partners Wanted.

[illegible]

Wanted—Real Estate.

[illegible]

Situations Wanted.

[illegible]

Machinery.

[illegible]

[illegible] WASHINGTON.

[illegible]'s Recent Constitutional Proclamation.

[illegible] it is to be Promulgated [illegible] the Different Departments.

Candidates for Positions in the Cabinet.

[illegible] Remaining Unpardoned [illegible] ding to the President's Interpretation.

[illegible] lated Resignation of Gov. Flanders, of Louisiana.

[illegible] ROM EUROPE.

[illegible] di to Leave Immediately for the Roman Frontier.

Ravages of the Cholera [illegible] the Island of Malta.

[illegible] rian Prime Minister on [illegible] Visit to Napoleon.

POLITICAL.

[illegible] kets Nominated in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Massachusetts.

Resolutions Adopted by the [illegible] nesota Republicans.

[illegible] vation to General Sheridan at Leavenworth.

[illegible] of the Michigan State Agricultural Fair.

[illegible] WASHINGTON.

[illegible]

"Secretary of the Navy—A man named Hassom, from Boston.

"Secretary of the Treasury—John J. Cisco, Robert J. Walker, a Mr. Price, of Boston; W. H. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, and Currency-printing Clarke.

"Attorney General—Binckley, if Stanbery continues indisposed.

A MODEST CLAIM.

"A claim involving one million five hundred thousand dollars has recently been rejected by the State Department, presented by a Baltimore company, through Messrs. Black, Lamon & Co., of this city, who were to have twenty-five per cent of the proceeds if successful. The claim is said to have been for an island in the South Pacific, which the company claimed by right of discovery, but of which our naval vessels subsequently took possession. Persons here are querying whether the rejection of this claim has anything to do with the desire of certain parties for a change in the State Department.

TREATMENT OF UNION PRISONERS.

The *Herald's* special says: "The committee for investigating the treatment of Union prisoners in rebel prisons are daily receiving large numbers of letters from intelligent men who have partaken of the hospitalities of the rebel prisons, all of which are being arranged and briefed. It is thought the committee will meet here somewhere about the 1st of October.

INDIGNATION.

"The merchants and other business men of Richmond are very indignant at the false charge of general insolvency brought against them by the correspondent of a New York Radical paper, and will probably hold a meeting to denounce the author of the report."

"A statement is freely circulated to-night among Cabinet matters, that Charles Francis Adams has been telegraphed to know if he will accept the position of Secretary of State. This is as probable as any of the other pestiferous rumors which are flying about here."

CONTEMPLATED RESIGNATION.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says: "Advices received from New Orleans state that Governor Flanders, of Louisiana, talks of resigning. It is stated that the difficulties arising from Sheridan's removal cause Flanders' contemplated resignation. As soon as the news reached here prominent Republicans wrote to Flanders to hold on by all means—that his leaving the position would bring great calamity to the Union men of the State."

THE LATE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

Questions have arisen as to whether the proclamation excludes from pardon those who held brevet rank higher than the grades of Brigadier General, and also as to whether the term agents in addition to minister or commissioners includes those who went abroad to sell bonds of cotton. These questions will be decided in the order of presentation.

THE CABINET.

There is no immediate prospect of changes in the Cabinet, although rumors to this effect continue to prevail.

ABSTRACTED MISSOURI STATE BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the following notice:

The notice of the 7th of July, to holders of bonds of the State of Missouri, which were abstracted in 1860 from the Department of the Interior, is hereby extended so as to embrace the abstracted bonds of the States of North Carolina and Tennessee. The proof in relation to the time of holders of bonds must be made under oath, and not merely epistolary.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The following have been appointed Examining Surgeons for the Pension Office: Dr. Geo. W. Mosell, at Warsaw, Wisconsin; Dr. W. T. Parker, Piqua, Ohio; Dr. Edwin Ellis, Ontonagon, Michigan; Dr. Jas. Lang, Marshalltown, Iowa; Dr. Jas. L. Reat, Tuscola, Illinois; Dr. A. H. Stephens, Eaton, Ohio; Dr. Wm. R. Rich, Knoxville, Pennsylvania; Dr. Orange Pomeroy, Chardon, Ohio.

FROM EUROPE.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Italy.

GARIBALDI TO DEPART IMMEDIATELY FOR THE ROMAN FRONTIER.

PARIS, September 11.

Despatches are received here announcing that Garibaldi will depart forthwith for the Roman frontier.

Austria.

BARON VON BEUST ON A VISIT TO NAPOLEON.

It is reported that the Austrian Prime Minister, Baron Von Beust, has gone to Biarritz.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION AT VIENNA.

[illegible]

France.

[illegible]

CHOLERA RAGING IN THE ISLAND OF MALTA.

[illegible]

Great Britain.

[illegible]

FROM OMAHA.

[illegible]

FROM LEAVENWORTH.

[illegible]

CANADA.

[illegible]

FROM CINCINNATI.

[illegible]